REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,998.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1874.

LATEST [illegible]

GER[illegible]

A Vienna [illegible] Denmark [illegible] Bismarck tha[illegible] Federation. Prince G[illegible] of s[illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] as follow:—

IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Arrears.

Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	16
Monthly	6

[illegible] UP-COUNTRY.

In Arrears.

Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	18
Monthly	7

The Up-country rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
[illegible]	2 8
Third	2 8
Fourth and subsequent insertions	0 6 As.

[illegible], but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½
Third and succeeding	2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of twelve lines (relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Bungalows to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c.)

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	0 8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, of the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible]: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ABO[illegible]," 1,782 Tons, 2[illegible] H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, [illegible] 3rd October 1874, at 4 p.m.

October 1874.			October 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave Tuticorin		11
Ratnagherry	[illegible]	„ Colombo		12
Vingorla	[illegible]	„ Galle		13
[illegible]	[illegible]	„ [illegible]		[illegible]
Carwar	[illegible]	„ Pondicherry		19
Mangalore	[illegible]	„ Madras		19
Cannanore	7	„ Coconada		21
Tellicherry	[illegible]	„ Vizagapatam		22
Calicut	8	„ Bimlipatam		23
[illegible]	[illegible]	„ Gopaulpore		24
Cochin	9	„ False Point		25
Alleppy	[illegible]	Arrive at CALCUTTA		26

Cargo for [illegible] and [illegible] can be booked by the steamers on this line [illegible] to the ports for transhipment at Galle to the [illegible] Company's Steamers, [illegible] run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

The s.s. [illegible], [illegible] will be despatched [illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH [illegible] THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible] THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, [illegible] Tons, 170 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th September, 1874, at [illegible]

September 1874.			October 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave BUSREH		11
„ Kurrachee	[illegible]	„ Mahomerah		14
„ Gwadur	[illegible]	„ Fao		14
„ Muscat	[illegible]	„ Bushire		16
„ Bunder Abbas	[illegible]	„ Linga		21
„ Linga	[illegible]	„ Bunder Abbas		21
„ Bahrein	[illegible]	„ Muscat		25
„ Bushire	5	„ Gwadur		27
„ Fao	[illegible]	„ Kurrachee		30
„ Mahomerah	[illegible]			Nov.
Arrive BUSREH	[illegible]	Arrive BOMBAY		2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service [illegible], will during the fair season [illegible] Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 [illegible] and a Local Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, [illegible] Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th September 1874, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. [illegible] Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September 1874, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. "INDIA," [illegible] Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY the 2nd October 1874, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Mowa	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 a.m.

The Revas and Dhurumtur Ferry boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2-30 p.m., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 p.m.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of [illegible] Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	9
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	40	25	7-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (Transhipment at Genoa)	52	[illegible]	14 10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under [illegible] years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," [illegible] on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

"ARABIA," [illegible] on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to starting.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, [illegible] OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & Co.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather [illegible] Boots	11 8	13 0
Do. [illegible] Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or [illegible] Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

[illegible] Price List (to be had on application) less 1[illegible] per cent off all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payment.

N.B.—All Goods [illegible] to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large stock of [illegible] are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched [illegible] Mails as follows:—

S.S. INDUS	[illegible] Tons, September 26th,	to Southampton
S.S. NIZAM	[illegible] October	5th.
S.S. LOMBARDY	1,724 „ „	12th, to Southampton
S.S. HYDASPES	2,984 „ „	19th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

[illegible] Marseilles, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the [illegible] Oct. 1874, at [illegible] from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd October.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer MEMFI, 2,080 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October 1874. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	£[illegible]	£19-0
To Port Said	£50	£14-6
To Suez	£[illegible]	£14-6

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 15th Sep. 1874.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer ST. OLAF, leaving shortly, has room for a small quantity of light Freight.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,

Agents for Captain.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

The SALE of IRON and other METAL advertised to be SOLD TO-DAY, by the direction of the Receiver in the Suit No. 351 of 1874 is POSTPONED until further NOTICE.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, Grey Piece Goods, Puttees, Dhoties, and Coloured Handkerchiefs.

[illegible] Cases Smoking Tobacco, 1 and 1 R. [illegible], 3 Cases Toys, [illegible] Needles, [illegible] Paper [illegible]

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, [illegible] APOLLO STREET, FORT.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Tons of patent Leather Gentlemen's Boots, knife sharpeners, lead pencils, watch glasses and fancy toys, paper screens, braces, dressing glass with marble slab.

[illegible] lots of furniture consisting of blackwood carved chiffoniers, [illegible] and round tables, teapoys, carved easy chairs, wardrobes, blackwood cup-boards with glasses on three sides, [illegible], washing tables, piano stools, bathing tubs, [illegible], &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, [illegible], jaconets, prints, dhooties, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a Full-toned Piano, &c., &c., at No. 8, Clare Road, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at [illegible], Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, Piano, &c., the property of Mr. [illegible] Kelly, [illegible]

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c., at No. 7, Grant's Building, Small Colaba.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the household furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., the property of Thomas Murrell, Esq., the same comprises, rich cut glassware, dinner and breakfast sets, plated ware, such as dish covers, cruet, pickle, and liqueur stand, set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., carved blackwood furniture, such as set of teapoy tables, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, whatnot, round, pier, and wine tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, single light hanging argand and table kerosine lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, English eight-day clock, carpets, camp cots, dressing and washing table, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, towel horse, dispensary and cook-room articles, copper cooking utensils, &c.

An English Iron Cooking Stove by Deane Day.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, &c., No. 20, at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of Colonel S. Thacker.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1874.

BUTTER.—FINEST AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.—The Undersigned beg to call the attention of the PUBLIC that he has JUST RECEIVED a fresh SUPPLY of the Finest AUSTRALIAN BUTTER in 2 and 4 lbs. tins, Provisions, Scent, Japanese Cabinets, Work and Glove Boxes, Fans, &c., &c.

PRICE MODERATE—TERMS CASH.

PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,

No. 64, Kalbadevee Road, opposite Atmaram Sagoon.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS

Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

To the Queen and Royal Family;

To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);

And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.

Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.

PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.

WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders may be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH [illegible] CLOCKS, designed by English Artists, and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty [illegible] abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs from Continental [illegible] of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of Bijouterie, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents [illegible] the Freedom of the City to the Prince of [illegible] Edinburgh, &c. &c.

[illegible] ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and [illegible] most durable [illegible] Electro-Plate it is necessary to [illegible] sufficient coating of silver to [illegible] satisfactorily. No other is really [illegible] buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, [illegible] Merchants, Shippers, and [illegible]

[illegible] Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. MOOL[illegible] will be despatched as above on the 7th October, carrying Cargo only. For particulars of Freight apply to

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

NOTICE.—The MATERIALS of the GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW, No. 173, at Malabar Hill, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 12th October 1874, at 2 p.m., at the Collector's Office, new Secretariat Building.

Terms of Sale can be learnt on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 22nd September 1874.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY (Ltd.)

On and after the 1st October the CONDUCTORS will give to each PASSENGER, on paying his FARE, a Check to be retained by the Passenger. These Checks will be numbered consecutively, and at the end of each month, DRAWINGS will be made for PRIZES, this having been authorised by Government. There will be FOUR PRIZES for the TWO ANNA TICKETS—1st, Rs. 25; 2nd, Rs. 20; 3rd, Rs. 15; 4th, Rs. 10; and FOUR PRIZES for the ONE AND A HALF ANNA TICKETS—1st, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd, Rs. 10; 4th, Rs. 5. Passengers are requested in all cases to receive a Check in return for the Fare paid.

School Passes available for Children under 15 years of age going to and from School can be had at our Office, [illegible] Rupees.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

22nd September 1874.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT, FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

UNITED SERVICE BITTERS.

FOR its bracing TONIC PROPERTIES and fine full AROMA, this Bitter has obtained much favour. It is recommended as considerably superior to ANGOSTURA as a trial will demonstrate.

PER PINT, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned. They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE. (TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the [illegible] of the 1st [illegible] so prevalent [illegible] in Bombay and known under the various names of "[illegible] Itch," "Malabar Itch," "Indian Ringworm," "Dhobie's," "Chuckkarine," "Dhaud."

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN who knows COTTON and understands GUZERATTEE. Address E., care of the *Gazette*.

WANTED, a STEADY MAN acquainted with STEVEDORING, one possessing a little Capital preferred, as the Advertiser would have no objection to his becoming a Partner in the business. Apply to "A. B.," care of this Paper.

A EUROPEAN, who is accustomed to Horses all his life, is desirous of OBTAINING an EMPLOYMENT as COACHMAN or in charge of a Stud. Apply to "E. C.," care of this Office.

FOR the coming Season, just arrived a small invoice of rich fine FRENCH MERINO of nine different colours, to be had at Messrs. BURJORJEE SORABJEE'S SONS, very next to the B. Co-operative Society, Meadow Street.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, professor in the faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION

DUSART'S LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP, SOLUTION are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurses' milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children [illegible] counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO, INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in various forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable product [illegible] instantly the most violent sick headaches [illegible] remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, [illegible] from derangement of the stomach or bowels [illegible] powder is indispensable for all families, and [illegible] efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescence.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co.	Calcutta.
CORNELL & Co.	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE-WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone-China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW APPARATUS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ICE.

APPARATUS for operating on Two Decanters, or Vases, with accessories complete. Net Cash .... Rs. 250

Ditto ditto on Four Decanters or Vases, with accessories complete. Net Cash .... „ 450

Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanter being specially useful for Cooling Water or other Liquids.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH MACHINE.

THE PORTABLE FOUNTAIN AQUARIUM. (STORERS PATENT.)

This very Handsome and Ingenious Novelty forms an elegant Addition to the Drawing-room.

The Square bronzed base is 12 inches in height, and 15 inches across; it is relieved with gold, and is tastefully draped with coloured cloth and fringes. The Bowl is 12½ inches deep and 11 inches in width; it is composed of very strong Plate Glass. There is plenty of room for gold fish and other denizens of the Aquarium. In the centre of the bowl is the fountain-pipe, tastefully hidden by virgin-cork, weeds, shells, &c.

The Fountain is perpetual in its action, and it can be readily set in motion in a few moments by the most inexperienced person; its mechanism is very simple, so that it cannot easily get out of order.

Price, complete with Drapery, Rs. 200 Cash.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAINS.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER—

In richly Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
[illegible] Suits	[illegible]	0	[illegible] Hats	[illegible]	[illegible]	Air Pillows	6	0	Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Overland [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warm „	25	[illegible]	Warm [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35	0	Sheets per pair	9	8	English Feather	7	8	Do. Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20	0	Pillow Cases, each	1	4	„ Horse Hair	7	8	Hair Brushes and Combs in [illegible] case	9	8
Pyjamas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Portmanteaus or	12	8	Cork Mattrass	19	8	in [illegible] each	10	8
Oxford Shirts	[illegible]	[illegible]	Overland Trunks	23	0	Rug Straps	1	8	[illegible] Rugs or Scotch Mauds from	10 to 15	0
White do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Solid Leather	49	0	Waterproof Coats	10	0	Resais or Quilts	7-8 to 12	8
Best Shrunk Flannel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Extra Large	75	0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Best Beech Overland Chairs from	7-8 to 12	8
Silk and Wool	[illegible]	8	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Linen [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Umbrellas with cover	9	0
Printed Cambric Shirts	[illegible]	[illegible]	Extra Large	24	0	Cambric Handkerchief	[illegible]	0	Warm Gloves	1	14
[illegible]	4	8	Cash Bags	6	12	Cotton [illegible]	11	8	„ Mitts	1	8
Spun Silk Shirts	11	0	Courier Bags	5	0	[illegible] do.	15	8	„ Mufflers	2	12
Under Vests	3-8 to 8	6	Money Belts	3	8	Bathing Drawers, each	2	0	Pin Scarfs from	0	12
„ Pants	3 to 8	[illegible]	Soiled Linen Bags	4	12	Sponge Bags	2	0	Sailor's Knot from	1	8
Travelling Caps	3	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to 21		0	Sponges	3	8			
						Soap Boxes	1	8			

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites of the best Manufacture can be obtained, AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE ready for IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ....Rs. 10 to	17	0	Travelling Hats	5	0	Toilet Covers, each	0	14	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6	8
Overland do	25	0	Bathing Draws	2	0	Portmanteaux or	12	8	Portable Baths for Travellers from	30	0
Warm do	35	0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	14	Overland Trunks	23	0	Bath Sponges, large	3	0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes from	35	0	Best Linen do.	6	0	Solid Leather Trunks	49	0	Sponge Bags	2	8
Dressing Gowns, from	10	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	Extra Large do.	75	0	Soap Boxes	1	0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16	8	Cotton Socks	9	8	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Soap Tablets	1	0
Oxford Shirts (Per Half Dozen)	36	0	Warm do	15	8	Best Hide Gladstone	35	0	Tooth Brushes	0	14
White do (Per Half Dozen)	22	8	Warm Gloves, per pair	1	14	Cash Bags	6	12	Tooth Brush Guards	0	11
Flannel do Shrunk (Per Half Dozen)	49	0	Warm Mufflers, each	2	0	Courier Bags	6	12	Nail do.	0	10
Silk and Wool (Per Half Dozen)	52	0	Pin Scarfs	1	0	Soiled Linen do	4	12	Cloth Brushes	2	8
Under Vests (Per Half Dozen)	14	0	Sailors Knots	1	12	Money Belts	3	8	Hat Brushes	1	8
Do. Pants (Per Half Dozen)	24	0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3	12	Sovereign Boxes	3	0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10	8
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17	8	Best Alpaca Umbrellas	[illegible]	8	Leather Purses	2	0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1	0
Cardigan Jackets	9	8	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Rug Straps, Patent	2	0	Shoe-Horns	1	0
Waterproof Coats	10	0	Pillow Cases, each	1	4	Cork Mattrasses	18	8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch from	6	0
Travelling Caps	3	8	Marsella Quilts	12	8	English Feather Pillows	7	8	Hand Mirrors	2	0
			Wool Down Quilts	18	0	Horse Hair do.	7	8			
			Blankets, each	9	8	Travelling do.	2	0			
			Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from	15	0	Air Pillows	6	0			

FROM THE ORIGINAL INTRODUCERS
AT THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING, & CO., BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NEW BOOKS, STANDARD BOOKS, and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE of all kinds ordered or supplied from Stock at the rate of TEN ANNAS to A SHILLING of the English selling price, and further advantages offered on all transactions of importance.

NOTICE.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to point out the advantages of Local Agency in procuring books from England; the Books arrive securely packed, they are forwarded from England with every despatch in cases, all risk of loss is avoided, the expense is little, if at all, greater, and payment is only required on delivery, by which loss in exchange, which under existing circumstances may be said to rule at seven per cent., is saved.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, a LIST of all PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS, with their distinctive features, London prices, and reduced terms of supply, to intending Subscribers, either in Bombay or in the Mofussil.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND BINDING.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. undertake the Printing and Publishing of Works for Authors, to whom through their Agencies in England, Calcutta, and Madras, they can present special advantages.

COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and fitted to portable self-endorsing Presses.

CARD PLATES ENGRAVED and CARDS PRINTED.

BOOKS BOUND in all Styles. BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to order.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

(FIRST FLOOR.)

A perfectly efficient stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, FIRE-ARMS, TRAVELLING, DRESSING, WRITING, AND JEWEL CASES, GAMES, and numerous useful Sundries, all of the very best quality and at moderate prices, is always maintained by additions per each weekly steamer; the Show Room has lately been entirely refitted, and an inspection of its contents is invited.

NOTICE.—Ten per cent. discount is allowed for Cash in this Department. Goods procured to order from England and charged at the same rates as if supplied from stock.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., in connection with Messrs. W. THACKER & Co. of LONDON, Messrs. HICKIE, BARHAM & Co. of SOUTHAMPTON, and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co., of CALCUTTA, undertake all the usual business of General Agency, and place their best Offices at the service of Correspondents.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND ...Messrs. W. THACKER & Co.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA...Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 125 (One Hundred and Twenty-five) each per SHARE have THIS DAY been MADE by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserved Issue of Shares, PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October 1874, and FRIDAY, the 1st day of January 1875, respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Limited).—The THIRD HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, No. 1, New China Bazaar Street, on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at 4 p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors, declaring an Interim Dividend, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

B. SMYTH & Co., Secretaries.

N.B.—The Share Register of this Company will be closed from the 22nd to 29th instant, inclusive.

12th September 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afforded the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectus containing Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PILLY & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July 1874.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICES, 61, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

CAPITAL—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CHIEF OFFICE, 6, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS OF BUILDINGS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company up to 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, for the erection of BUILDINGS for a COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILL at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Plans will be shown and printed Copies of the Contract Papers furnished to Applicants on payment of Rupees (5) Five per each copy, at the Office of the Company. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (2,000) Two Thousand, for which a receipt will be granted.

The Company will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign a reason for the rejection thereof.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE over the KRISHNA RIVER at [illegible].

Printed Forms of Tenders, giving a Schedule of Quantities, together with conditions of Contract and Specification of the Work, can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur, on payment of Rs. 10.

Particular attention is called to the specification of the work, which will be strictly adhered to. No Tender will be received that is not on one of the abovementioned Printed Forms.

Drawings of the Bridge will be open for inspection at the Offices of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay; the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee; and the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur.

Tenders will be received in Kolhapur up to the 15th October, after which date no Tenders will be accepted.

Government will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Major, R.E.,

Executive Engineer, K.D.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS,

In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly [illegible], and handsomely chased or engraved	[illegible]	to	70
„ [illegible]	[illegible]	to	120
„ [illegible]	[illegible]	to	100
„ ditto, ditto [illegible]	54	to	180
„ BOWL AND SPOON, in case	100	to	170
„ FEEDING BOTTLE	30	to	40
„ PAP BOATS	1[illegible]	to	28
SILVER Coral and Bells with Whistle	11	to	50
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	25	to	50
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	[illegible]	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold [illegible] of knife, fork, and spoon.....Rs. 200 to 250.

Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug... „ 550 to 800.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, [illegible], salvers, goblets, mugs, [illegible], &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND [illegible] CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best [illegible] quarters and [illegible] hours on [illegible] gongs, compensation [illegible], and all the latest improvements, in [illegible] cases, Rs. 160.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 5[illegible] to Rs. [illegible]5.

Carriage Time-pieces exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 5[illegible].

The Mignonette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going [illegible] days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and a [illegible] velvet or morocco [illegible] to [illegible].

Sketches and designs of [illegible] Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES.

THE BICHE-LATOUR'S FAVORITE CLARETS.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine...Per Doz.		Qts.	10
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	„	Qts.	12
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	6 8
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	„	Pts.	9
St. JULIEN, ditto superior	„	Pts.	10

SHERRIES,

FROM BUTLER AND SONS,

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Red Seal, Pale, Dry ......Per Doz.	Rs.	20
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	„	24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	„	26
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine	„	28
"Xerez," by direct importation	„	18

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

				Rs.	
RIESLING	Per Doz.	Quarts	Rs.	13	0
BODENHEIMER	„	„	„	15	0
Do.	„	Pints	„	8	0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„	16	0
Do.	„	Pints	„	8	8
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„	18	0
Do.	„	Pints	„	9	8
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„	21	0
Do.	„	Pints	„	11	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	„	28	0
Do.	„	Pints	„	15	0
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	„	32	0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

Lay the bottles on their sides, that the Wine may cover the corks.

For consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal, GERMAN WINES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, will all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why this privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,

KALBADEVEE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes, Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED FIRES, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two, and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms, Sponge, Bath, Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging [illegible], plated and Bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, [illegible] Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Caps, Ribbons, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Belts, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat bottles, &c., [illegible], Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Glasses, Electro plated Ice-pitchers, and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles, round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J.N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,

MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding heads.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed [illegible] hinges, giving greater width of door-way.

SINGLE and double seated, [illegible] fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting heads convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grass-hopper springs, [illegible] and side [illegible]

SIMPSON [illegible] low, for Ladies, with high wheels and [illegible]

S. AND CO.'S Improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHAR-A-BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore, and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED per Steamer FLORA, from Trieste—

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen Cases, at Rs. 4½ per dozen.

HUNGARIAN WINES, in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE, at Rs. 15 and 18, or 2 dozen Pints, at Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.

Apply to the Godown-keeper of

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28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

	Rs.
Fine Sherry	18, 22, 2[illegible]
Very Superior Old Sherry	28, 3[illegible]
Choice Old Sherry	28, 32, 36
Good Port, recently bottled	18
Fine Port	27
Superior Old Port	3[illegible]
Fine Old Madeira	[illegible]
Fine Pale Marsala	16
Fine Moselle	20, 24, 27, 38
Superior Sparkling Moselle	30, 32, 32
Fine Hock	16, 22-8, 24, 2[illegible], 27
Very Superior Hock	30, 3[illegible], 40
Superior Sparkling Hock	32, 4[illegible]
Finest Champagne	3[illegible], 42
Claret	[illegible]-8, 12
Fine Claret	1[illegible], 20
Very Superior Claret	2[illegible], 30
Burgundy	18, 22, 24, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy	36
Sauternes	18, 22, 30
Chablis	18
Choice Old Brandy	27
Fine Pale Brandy	20, 24
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	20
London Gin	18
Scotch and Irish Whiskey	18, 20
Finest Old Hollands Geneva	18-8, 24

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

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WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 8, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.

R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	„	20	„
Do. Vino de Pasto	„	29	„
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &	„	24	„
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	„	24	„
M. P. Gubnarena & Son's superior old Pale Dry	„	26	„
PORT CARBONELL	„	24	„
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils ...Pts.	„	23	„
Do. ...Qts.	„	45	„
Do. Magnums	„	67	„
Arthur H. Browning's, Q'ts.	„	30	„
J. Sandbach and Son's	„	20	„
Do. do. ...Pts.	„	11	„
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	„	14	„
Do. Margaux	„	17	„

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY	Rs. 25 per dozen.
Ditto	„ 15 „

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

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TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

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PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

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IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.,

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AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 22nd September, 1874.

Yesterday's closing telegram gave little or no change in anything, the General Produce Markets being entirely unaltered. Cotton closed very dull, Surats heavy, prices barely supported, but spot quotations were the same. Arrivals were evidently weaker, Mid-Uplands, October-November shipment, being quoted at 7 15/16d. and Good Fair Tinnivelly at 5½d., a decline of 1/16d. per lb. This morning's market opened dull, probable sales 8,000 bales, imports again heavy, 13,000 bales while in New York Mid-Uplands has declined to 16⅝ cents. per lb. The day's receipts at the ports are comparatively large, 10,000 bales, indicating little prospect of a small crop. Consols opened at 92¼, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes at 99¾, a fall of ¼. Bar Silver is still quoted at 57⅜d per ounce.

There has been almost nothing doing here today owing to the holidays.

In Cotton the only sign of business has been an enquiry for New Hinganghaut at Rs. 215 per candy, but we do not hear of any transactions having resulted.

Freights by steamer are a shade firmer, £2 to 2-1-3 being quoted for the Ithuriel and Paracenso. By sailing ship we are still unable to give a quotation.

In the Bazaar there is very little doing in Piece Goods, and prices, if anything, have an easier tendency.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship Annie Fish, 1,396 tons, Captain D. Hoffses, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (June 16th) with a cargo of 2,115 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Annie Fish	Hoffses	Liverpool, June 16.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Indus, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Louisa Fletcher, to Penang.
Steamer Calcutta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 15·5 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M. and 10 P.M.	September—1874. 14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·891	·787	·791	·718	·727	·732	·766
Temperature of the Air	77·4	79·5	80·3	80·3	78·5	79·5	79·1
Wet-bulb Thermometer	75·9	77·2	77·8	77·7	75·0	75·3	75·5
Dew Point	75·3	76·3	76·7	76·8	74·4	74·9	75·6
Relative Humidity of Air	·942	·892	·873	·855	·932	·940	·893
Extent of cloud (the whole sky clouded—8.)	6·8	6·6	7·2	8·0	8·0	8·0	7·8
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	79·5	81·2	81·1	81·2	77·2	79·2	82·2
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	75·8	76·7	77·7	77·0	75·4	74·2	75·0
General Direction of Wind	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	200	187	254	206	254	250	181
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground	0·37	1·12	0·12	0·57	1·11	1·32	0·05

* Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 20th Sept. 78 inches 04 cents.

(a) NW, NE, S, WNW, WSW, WNW.
(b) W, WSW, SW, S, SW, WSW.
(c) SW, SE, ESE, S, SSW, WSW, W, NW, WNW.
(d) WNW, NNE, SE, W, WSW, W, NW, WNW, NE, E.
(e) NNE, NNW, WNW, NNW, NNW, WNW, W.
(f) N, NNW, NW, NNW, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, E, ESE.
(g) ESE, SE, E, ESE, SW, WNW, NNW, NW.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 22.

For Liverpool.

Ithuriel s, 325 cwts galls, Rhoochurdoy Ghella; 80 bales wool, Kessowjee Poolsedass; 153 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 72 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 81 bales cotton, Kalidhoy Hababhoy; 50 bales cotton, Passoo Voorjee and Co; 709½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 30 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee; 15 bales cotton, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 20 bales cotton, Rajoo Meetha Cassum.

Paracenso s, 22 bales wool, Mahomed Ailana; 232 bales cotton, Govardhundass Rowow [illegible].

For London.

Indus s, 599 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 682½ cwts horns, Hassum Darjee; 32½ cwts horns, Hassum Noormahamed; 18 bales hides, Volkart Brothers; 56½ cwts myrabollams, Joomabhoy Lalljee.

For Marseilles.

Nizam s, 75 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Parsia s, 359 cwts wheat, Allen, Riche and Co.

For Leghorn.

Parsia s, 81 cwts wheat, Gioramone.

For Trieste.

Nizam s, 40 bales cotton, 21 bales tobacco and 20 bales skins, P. & O. Co.

For Venice.

Nizam s, 100 bales cotton, P. & O. Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

With reference to G. O. 154 of 1874, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs that officers commanding British regiments in the Bengal Presidency and Burmah will order all Lieutenants, liable to the special examination laid down in Horse Guards' G. O. 65 of 1870, who may not have had an opportunity of attending a course of instruction, or who may have failed at a previous examination, to attend the course commencing on the 1st October next. A communication should be made at once to the Garrison Instructor of the Circle, stating the number of officers to join the course, and these officers, will have the preference in forming the classes to all other applicants.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 7th September 1874:—

Surgeon J. Anderson, R. H. A.
Lieutenant F. J. Burridge, 6-18th R. A.
Lieutenant R. Purdy, Do.
Trumpeter W. Towsley, Do.
Captain J. E. Toller, Royal Engineers.
Captain W. C. Wolseley, 6th Foot.
Private C. Denehy, 6th Foot.
Local Captain H. Gunter, 73rd Foot.
Hospital Sergeant John Stoddart, 93rd Highlanders.
Surgeon R. Moodie, M. B., 1st Bgn. Cavy.
Rev. J. F. Scobell, M. A.
Surgeon J. Riddick.
Sergeant J. Binge, Unattached List.
Assistant Apothecary L. Pereira.

The following particulars of the service of Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Murray Macgregor of the Madras Staff Corps upon the good service pension fully vacant owing to Colonel S. J. Bolton having succeeded to Colonel's allowance:—

Ensign—1st March 1838.
Lieutenant—30th September 1840.
Brevet Captain—1st March 1853.
Captain—22nd November 1855.
Brevet Major—26th April 1859.
Major—6th February 1866.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel—1st March 1864.
Lieutenant Colonel—12th September 1866.
Brevet Colonel—1st March 1869.

Appointments held during service.

Adjutant, 6th Regiment, Light Cavalry, from 17th May 1842 to 18th April 1856.

Commandant of the Right Hon'ble the Governor's Body Guard, 12th April 1864.

War Services.

Brevet Colonel J. M. Macgregor served with Lieutenant-Colonel Watson's field force in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories from 4th October 1842 to 26th April 1843—Was present at the affair at Hegrapore on the Nerbudda and Simeeriah in Bundlecund—Was actively employed with his Regiment in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories during the mutiny in Bengal in 1857-58—Commanded a squadron on the 11th December 1857, and surprized and captured the rebel Bugwan Sing—Commanded a squadron at the taking of the forts of Dehayah, 14th July 1858, Tirol, 17th July 1858, Deolee, 24th October 1858—Formed part of the force under the personal command of Lord Clyde from October 1858 to 18th January 1859—Present at the taking of Buxar Ghaut, Doodeeakherah, and defeat of Beni Mahhoo on the 24th November 1858, Gunjab, 26th December 1858, and Mujedliah, 27th December 1858—On the baggage guard at Bankee when the rebels under the Nana and Begum were defeated by Lord Clyde on the 31st December 1858—Present at the reduction of Bundlecund under Major General Sir G. C. Whitlock, K. C. B., and Brigadier Wheeler from 12th January 1859 to 25th January 1860.—Brevet Majority (Medal and Clasp.)

ARRIVAL—September 21.

Brown, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES—September 21.

Butler, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, to Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 19.*)

Mr H Crawford, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Buildings and Road Branch, is transferred from the Hoshungabad, to the Eastern Division.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to order the following transfers of Accountants in the Province:—

Mr R J Arnold, Acct 3rd grade, from Controller's Office, to Nagpur Div.

Mr C [illegible], Acct 3rd grade, from Nagpur, to Eastern Div.

Mr A E [illegible], Acct 4th grade, from Controller's Office, to [illegible] Div.

Mr G H Duncan, Acct 4th grade, from Controller's Office to Warora Colliery, vice T Runglah Pillay, who has applied for pension.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, September 19.*)

Army, Governor-General for Rajpootana.

[illegible] Dalzell, Comdt, Deolee Irregular Force, is granted [illegible] days' privilege leave from the 15th Sept 1874, or from subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Revenue Survey Department.

[illegible] leave of absence granted to Mr Laurence Graham Hill, [illegible] grade, is extended to the 30th Nov 1874.

Mr Septimus Oswald, Madras Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted leave of absence for two months, from the 15th ultimo.

Topographical Survey of India.

The Notification in this Dept, dated the 4th June last, appointing Mr E Tucker a Probationary Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, is hereby cancelled, that candidate not having joined his appointment.

Public Works Department.—Military Works.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Col J Dawson, R E, Supg Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to take charge of the office of Supg Engr, 2nd Circle, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr R Tyndall, C E, Offg Supg Engr, 2nd Circle, on one month's privilege leave.

Mr Tyndall made over, and Col Dawson received charge of the Office on the 28th Aug 1874.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Lieut G Hildebrand, R E, Ex Engr, Chuckrata Road Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Sept 1874.

Direction of State Railways.

Mr W C Furnivall, Supg Engr, 1st grade, made over, and Maj F S Stanton, R E, Supg Engineer, 1st grade, received charge of the office of the Engr-in-C, Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 11th Aug 1874.

Mr Cosmo Innes, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Neemuch State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 15th Aug 1874.

Mr J H Cochrane, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is allowed one month's leave on medical certificate with effect from the 1st July 1874, or such date as he availed himself of the same.

Rajpootana State Railway.

Opening of an Extension of the Rajpootana State Railway, Delhi District.

On and after the 15th Sept the Railway from Rewaree to Ulwar will be opened for public traffic.

Three months' leave of absence on medical certificate is granted to Mr T L Jones, Probationary Acct, 3rd grade, attached to the Office of the Controller of Accounts, Rajpootana State Railway, from the 24th ultimo.

Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

Mr J V Jones, Acct, 2nd grade, Chenab Section, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th Sept 1874.

Mr F M Ayern, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Lahore to Chenab Division of the Survey Circle, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th Sept 1874.

Mr H E Monk, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Jhelum Bridge Division, is allowed sixty-three days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Sept 1874.

Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr E Behrmann, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mehur Division, Lower Sind District, is granted forty-eight days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

The following transfers have been made by the Controller of Accounts:—

Mr E George, Acct, 4th grade, from the Bhawulpore Division to the charge of the Workshop Accounts, Sutlej Bridge Division.

Home Department.

Dr D P Skipton is appointed to officiate as Civil Medical Officer in charge of Narsingpore in the Central Provinces, during the absence on leave of Surgn Maj T F Wright, or until further orders.

Mr J Whitmore, B C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Mr J B Lyall, B C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six weeks on medical certificate.

Mr A L Clay, B C S, is appointed to be a Depy Comr of the 1st grade in Assam, and is posted to Sylhet.

Mr A Forbes, B C S, is appointed to be an Asst Comr of the 1st grade in Assam.

Mr H H Duncan, B C S, is appointed to be an Asst Comr of the 1st grade in Assam.

The under-mentioned Officers in British Burma have passed the examination prescribed for Junior Officers of that Commission:—

1st Branch—Burmese Language.

Lower Standard—Lt A C H E Adamson, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd grade; Mr K G Burne, Supy Asst Comr, 3rd grade; Mr H L St Barbe, Supy Asst Comr, 3rd grade; Lieut H Boileau, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd grade; and Lieut F D Raikes, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd grade.

2nd Branch—Law.

Higher Standard—Mr C J Duke, Asst Comr, 3rd grade; and Lieut B A N Parrott, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd grade.

Lower Standard—Mr H L St Barbe, Supy Asst Comr, 3rd grade; Lieut F D Raikes, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd grade.

3rd Branch—Revenue.

Higher Standard—Mr C J Duke, Asst Comr, 3rd grade; Lieut J Butler, Asst Comr, 3rd grade; Lieut C A Creswell, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd grade; Lieut B A N Parrott, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd grade.

Lower Standard—Mr H L St Barbe, Supy Asst Comr, 3rd grade; Lieut H Boileau, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd grade; Lieut F D Raikes, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd grade.

Foreign Department.

Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Asst Comr of the 4th Class in Mysore, to officiate temporarily as Asst Comr of the 2nd Class, vice Captain J S F Mackenzie, on furlough.

Capt A F Dobbs, Judicial Supt of Railways in H H the Nizam's Dominions, is brought on the classified list as a Political Asst of the 1st Class.

Maj E F H Armstrong, Asst Comr of the 1st Class, and Offg Town Magst and Civil Pension Paymaster at Mysore, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 4th Class, and to be posted to the Chittuldroog District, vice Capt E P Maitby.

Capt E Shaw, Asst Comr of the 3rd Class and Offg Asst Comr of the 1st class, to officiate as Town Magst and Civil Pension Paymaster at Mysore, vice Maj Armstrong.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to authorize Dist Supts of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the time being to exercise the power of inspecting the books of licensed manufacturers or dealers in arms.

Financial Department.

Mr R W Lodwick made over charge of the offices of Acctt Genl and Compr of the Dept of Issue at Madras to Mr J N Cooke, on the afternoon of the 22nd ultimo.

Mr D M Barbour, Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Financial Department, is allowed furlough out of India for fourteen months, in addition to the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr J A Bourdillon is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Financial Department.

Mr Barbour made over charge to Mr Bourdillon on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

Military Department.

The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Capt Robert Henry Francis Rennick, B S C,—for fifteen months.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgn Maj Thomas Pettit Wright, of the Medical Dept,—for two years, with effect from the 28th Aug 1874, the date of his departure from Bombay per Khedive.

Captain R B Lockwood, of the Genl List Cavalry, promoted to the rank of Capt is permitted to retain the appointment of First Squadn Subn of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 7th Jan 1874.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Hyderabad Contingent.

No 3 Horse Light Field Battery—Lieut G S Maisgev, R A, to officiate as Subn during the period Lieut N Powell may officiate as Comdt of No 2 Horse Light Field Batty, Hyderabad Contingent, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Maj J P Turton, B S C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regt,—date of arrival at Bombay, 21st Aug 1874.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Brig Genl R Hume, C B, of the 55th Foot, temporarily employed on the Bgde Staff, is brought permanently on the establishment, in succession to Bgdr Genl J M'N Walter, C B, [illegible]

Col J Ross, C B, [illegible] 2nd Batn Rifle Bgde, to the Bgde Staff of the Army temporarily, with the rank of Bgdr Genl, during the absence on leave to Europe of Bgdr Genl M A S Biddulph, C B, or until further orders.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, is published for general information:—

Capt O B St John, R E, is to be treated as on furlough for two years from the 1st March 1873.

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer, with effect from the 15th June 1874, in room of Col S J Bolton, who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—

Lieut Col (Bvt Col) John Murray Macgregor, of the Madras Staff Corps.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to lay down the following establishment of the Garrison Instruction Staff in India:—

Director of Garrison Instruction.
5 Chief Instructors.
11 Garrison Instructors.
10 Assistant Instructors.

In accordance with the foregoing, the following appointments and promotions are made with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Director of Garrison Instruction.

Col C C Creagh-Osborne, C B, 6th Foot,—1st April 1873.

To be Chief Instructors.

Maj A S Cameron, V C, 25th Foot, Garrison Instructor, Umballa,—1st July 1874.
Maj A S Hunter, R A, Garrison Instructor, Rawal Pindi,—1st July 1874.
Maj J C Taylor, R A, Garrison Instructor, Bangalore,—1st April 1874.
Maj W H Richards, 55th Foot, Garrison Instructor, Lucknow,—1st July 1874.
Captain H L O Farrington, 73rd Foot,—13th May 1874.

To be Garrison Instructors.

Capt G G Hannen, R A, Garrison Instructor, Secunderabad,—2nd Sept 1871.
Capt R H Crillie, 89th Foot, Garrison Instructor, Mhow,—2nd Sept 1871.
Capt P C Story, 18th Foot, Garrison Instructor, Meerut—2nd Sept 1871.
Capt W F Nelson, R A, Garrison Instructor, Rangoon,—2nd Sept 1871.
Capt G W Braise, 56th Foot, Garrison Instructor, Aboo,—16th Dec 1871.
Capt A J E H Holmes, S C Garrison Instructor, Dum-Dum,—26th Sept 1872.
Capt C H Walsh, 44th Foot Garrison Instructor, Bangalore,—1st Nov 1872.
Col J Baillie, S C, Garrison Instructor, Agra,—22nd Aug 1873.
Capt J Haughton, R A, Garrison Instructor, Allahabad, 22nd Aug 1873.
Capt H B Nangle, M S C, Garrison Instructor, Trichinopoly,—22nd Aug 1873.
Local Capt E M Larminie, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, Offg Garrison Instructor, Peshawur, 22nd Aug 1873.

To be Assistant Instructors.

Capt C A Gorham, R A.
Capt G E D Branson, Bengal Genl List, Infantry.
Capt G C Sartorius, Bo S C, 1st-Wing Subn, 1st Bombay N I.
Capt St V A Hammick, 43rd Foot.
Capt R Hill, 39th Foot.
Lieut G Firebrace, R A, Ad C to Maj Genl Sir E L Russell, Comdg Northern Division, Bombay.
Lieut G Hy, R E.
Lieut H A Sawyer, B S C Adjt 19th N I.
Lieut R G Hart, R E.
Lieut H H Hart, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, P W Dept.

Marine Department.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, for employment in Marine Surveys, with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr W Pearson, Comdr of the Sir Undaunted, from 21st Aug last.

Mr J Nickels, 1st Officer of the Guide; Mr P J Fallo, 2nd Officer of the Steamer Enterprise; Mr C J Wortley, Chief Officer of the Marie and Mr J B Morgan, Mate of the Steamer Jaboona, from 1st Nov 1874.

Public Works Department.

Mr C Balston, Probationary Acct, 3rd grade, Oudh, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr W L Buyers, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted leave to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

Mr G E Hubbard, Acct, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of the Acct Genl, P W Dept, is allowed two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 17th Aug 1874.

The services of Lieut E M Larminie, R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Military Dept.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	23	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	26	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	Sept. 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mail which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Sattara, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona.	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.	6 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry.	6 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays, the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the *Daily Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for inserting a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTH.

GOUGH—September 19th, at Nowgaum, Nuggur, the wife of Percy Gough, Esq., of a son.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1874.

Our relations with Nepaul do not appear to be in all respects upon a satisfactory footing. We have observed occasional hints in the English and Vernacular Press that the large amount of carriage collected in the North-West Provinces, ostensibly for the famine districts of Bengal, but, in reality, intended for some movement on the Nepaul Frontier: that the boundary pillars, set up by us, had been, some of them, demolished by officials of the Nepaul durbar; and that some of our subjects, among them a close connexion of the Maharajah of Balrampore if not that individual himself, had been seized for trespasses alleged to have been committed by them in shooting within the limits of the forest land assigned to that Government, for the "eminent services" rendered by it to the British authorities by the preservation of order in the Frontier districts, and subsequently by sending a force to co-operate with our army in the recapture of Lucknow and the final defeat of the rebels during the mutiny. There must be a particle of fire where a little smoke is seen, however faintly perceptible it may be. What we are now about to make public is not the first dispute of its kind our Government have had with Nepaul. In the second decade of the present century, the Goorkhas crossed our frontier and took possession of some lands on the Bartwal and Bettiah boundaries, which gave rise to the first border skirmish with the Nepaulese. The campaigns of 1814 and 1816 concluded hostilities. In 1815 a Resident at the Nepaul Court was first appointed, and we cannot help remarking that the position of that official there even now adds very little to the dignity of our status in India, or for that matter to the position of the Imperial Government anywhere. In 1833 we were subjected to insults by the treatment of British subjects attached to the Residency. After the overthrow of Bheem Sen Theppa, the powerful Minister of the Nepaul Durbar in 1837—who, by the way, two years later was inhumanly tortured, committed suicide, and had his body dismembered, exposed in the city, and left to be devoured by dogs and vultures—the hostility of the Nepaul Government assumed a more open form. Emissaries were sent to independent States throughout India to join a confederacy against our Government. Then and in 1842 it was found necessary to station a corps of observation on the Frontier. Up to 1850 the bearing of the Nepaul Durbar towards our Resident and the Indian Government was arrogant and overbearing. Even to this day our Resident at that Court, his subordinates, and menials are prescribed a range of limits beyond which they cannot pass without special permission; and, even when this is granted, it is encompassed by so much that is humiliating that it is never sought.

We all know how Jung Bahadoor attained his present elevated position. The bloody events are of too recent a date to need recapitulation. After the last named year the bearing of the Nepaul Durbar became much more friendly, and the reason for this was manifest, for Jung Bahadoor had been to England, and had acquired a tangible and visual impress of our power. Somehow, instinctively, we cannot divest our mind of the belief that a substratum of feeling, other than was ever made public, led to the annexation of Oudh, and that political expediency counselled our rulers to guard themselves against the remote possibility at some time or other of an alliance between Oudh and Nepaul to assist in expelling us from the country. We had never forgotten that Khatmandoo had been the focus of an intrigue against us which radiated even so far as Ava in 1836-40, not unlike that from Delhi in 1856-57, only the radiation from the latter diverged much further, even to Persia. However this may be, and we are quite prepared to defer to the opinions of others, we cannot help thinking that the annexation of Oudh had as much to do with cutting away, once and for all, a base of operations which Nepaul might easily select, as the desire of the British Government to become the uninvited protectors of suffering humanity within the province of Oudh. Subsequent events bring us down to the time of the mutiny, just seventeen years since. A new treaty was called for. In recognition of the "eminent services" rendered by the Nepaul Government, ours declared its intention "to restore to the Maharajah the "whole of the lowlands lying between the "river Kali or Gogra and the district of "Goruckpore, and which was ceded by the "State of Nepaul in 1816." Some of these eminent services consisted, we may add, in the capture of the rebels who infested the Terai and in looting the towns and cities of our provinces. We have little doubt that the Maharajah has a lively recollection of permitting the escape of the Nana Sahib as well as a few of his close confederates, and a still livelier one of the plunder his ragamuffins carried back to their country with them.

The boundary line surveyed by the British Commissioners in 1857 extended eastward from the Sardah to the foot of the hills north of Bagowra Pal. These were marked by pillars which were henceforth to be considered the boundary between the British Province of Oudh and the territories of the Maharajah of Nepaul. Well, the difficulties that at present exist between the two States are much the same as those that now and again cropped out after the treaty of 1816. Of this there is little doubt, that our Survey parties on the frontier have been insulted by Nepaul officials, some of our boundary pillars have been demolished, and that the discussion which has consequently arisen has not yet been decided. We have heard allusions to a hitch in the terms of the last treaty to which we cannot give much credence, though we may mention them. The former boundary between British India and the State of Nepaul was the crest of the water-shed that overlooked our territory, the Terai being included in the plains below. Such a boundary clearly defined a line which served all purposes. In our treaty of 1857 we make over the Terai, but nothing is said of the slopes from the crest to the boundary of the latter skirting the foot of the hills. Whether this was included in the arrangement does not appear. Nothing, at all events, is said about it. Even in 1816 and subsequently the proprietorship of lands situated on the mutual frontier was a source of continual dispute and discussion between the two Governments, and the object of the Commissioners was to effect, in mutual concurrence and co-operation, the exchange of lands between what were considered subjects of both Governments so as to render them subject to one dominion alone; and, in case of any indentations occurring to destroy the even tenour of the line, the Commissioners were to effect an exchange of lands so intersecting on principles of clear reciprocity. In the last treaty of 1857 it is asserted that the lands then made over had been identified by the Commissioners appointed for the purpose by the British Government, in the presence of the Commissioners deputed by the Nepaul Durbar. Not only was Maharajah Jung Bahadoor Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., a party "to mark in a solemn way "the occasion of the restoration of territory" we had acquired by conquest; but, unlike honest Sancho, he appears to look the gift horse in the mouth, and to render our Imperial and too generous concession a source of irritation and annoyance to us. No foreigner, European or native, will he allow to trespass on this new hunting demesne, a rather ungrateful return, we think, for the benefaction, yet fully in accordance with the way in which Nepaul has ever treated our Government. That there have been disagreements between the States concerning this boundary question it is useless to deny. And that some demonstration was, or is, contemplated in the direction of the Nepaul frontier is equally certain, notwithstanding the earnest disavowals of our Allahabad and Lucknow contemporaries. We do not pretend to say that our differences will ever culminate in a war; yet, in diplomatic disputations, the demonstration of a force within easy hail has always had wonderful efficacy in the ready adjustment of a controversy, when one, and in this case the weaker, party is disposed to indefinitely protract it.

INVESTITURE OF Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJEE WITH A DRESS OF HONOUR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, 17th September.

Last Sunday was a holiday in Baroda. The new Dewan was to be invested with the insignia of his office in full Durbar. Invitations had been issued for the Durbar to assemble at 10 A.M., but it was understood that the ceremony would take place punctually at one, as that was the hour declared propitious by the Court astrologers. The street before the palace, however, was alive with bustle and excitement from early morning, as the Bai Sahibs were to go in a *sowaree* outside the town. A number of elephants lined the street on either side, gaudy with paint, and silver, and gold. Conspicuous among these were the two elephants of His Highness—the one with a gold *howdah* in the shape of a buggy neatly and elegantly carved—the other with an enormous gold and silver saddle. Opposite to these stood another huge animal, whose native ugliness was hid under an apparel of green velvet embroidered with gold—with a gold and silver crescent on his forehead, gold earrings in his enormous ears, and gold ornaments on his big tusks and massive legs. A little further stood another elephant similarly caparisoned. These two were for the two Ranees; we must not miss yet another animal which attracted the attention of observers owing to the bran-new silver *howdah* which adorned it. This was the elephant for the new Dewan. A number of horses and carriages, and a motley crowd of all the idlers that swell the retinue and thin the purses of their retainers, filled the street till it was difficult to pass through. At one o'clock, punctually, the Durbar was held in the throne-room. On his gold cloth *gadee* sat the Prince. Behind him stood in the middle an attendant holding the big *chumree*, and on either side stood the attendants holding the *morchuls*—insignia of royalty—made of peacock-feathers, their handles studded with pearls and gems—which Canning presented to the Gaekwar for his unswerving fidelity in England's hour of danger in India. On the right of the Prince sat his two brothers-in-law, and on his left sat Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee and Hariba Gaekwar. Opposite to the *gadee* sat the *Durcodars* and the chief officers or heads of departments. The room was crowded to suffocation, and the heat reminded one of a Turkish bath, so persistently did the people block up the doors and windows. Then the ceremony commenced. The *poshak* for the new Dewan was brought, and a representative of the house of Shastree, descendants of the great Gungadhur Shastree, approached it to the Prince, who held it in his hands and examined it to see that all was right, and then motioned it towards the new Dewan, to whom it was handed. The dress of honour was what is called the *panch poshak*—which means that full honours were paid. It consisted of five things (hence its name), which gold embroidered piece of cloth for turban, a piece of muslin for coat, a piece of gold *kinkob* for trowsers, and two rich Cashmere shawls. Over these were placed the *kanthi*—a very valuable necklace, and an earring. They tried to put the *kanthi* round the new Dewan's neck, and he very patiently submitted to the operation; but fortunately or unfortunately, one of the strings of pearls was too short, and so it was handed over to his personal attendant. The new Dewan's ears were not bored, and so they could not put on the earring. His Highness then put a valuable diamond ring on his finger, and then handed to the new Dewan his *sunnud*. Then came the Court bard singing, or rather saying, something unintelligible, but it was understood that he sang the praises of the *gadee* and the new Dewan, exhorting the Prince to listen to his Dewan's advice and the Dewan to be loyal to his Prince and master. Mr. Dadabhai then got up—the *chopdars* proclaiming his title—offered his *nazarana* to the Prince and did the *sellak*, *i.e.*, turned round Mulhar Rao's head and body a number of gold coins which he afterwards handed to one of H. H.'s personal attendants. He then made his obeisance and took his seat, the chopdars once more exercising their lungs. Flowers, rose water, and *pan soparee* were then brought. Nana Saheb Khanvelkar, who was installed as *Pritteenidhee* that day, gave the flowers and rose-water, &c., to H. H. The representatives of the Shastree family then distributed the flowers, &c., to the members of the Prince's family and to the Dewan; and the Court servants did similar office for the rest. When this was over, H. H. left his *gadee* and, walking a few paces, stood on a side to receive standing the salutations of the Pritheenidhee, Senapatee, and Dewan—the highest mark of respect that the Gaekwar could pay to any of his subjects. H. H. then returned to his *gadee* and received sitting the salutations of the other guests. After this he left his seat and the Durbar was over. Mr. Dadabhai was then escorted to the residence of the Ranees, to whom he paid his respects and offered the *nazarana*. By this time Mulhar Rao had taken his seat on the top terrace of his palace to witness the procession that was to escort his new Dewan home. The elephant with the new silver *howdah* was brought forward, and Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee took his seat in front with Mr. Wadya behind him in his capacity as a personal friend. Two Khidmutgars stood one on each side of the *howdah*, one of them waving about from time to time the *chumree*. Sowars on horse-back headed the procession. Then followed *tom-toms* on horse-back, and officials from some of the departments distinguished by the scarlet umbrellas which their attendants carried beside them. Then came men on foot carrying flags, and spears, and swords, the chopdars proclaiming all the way the new Dewan's approach. The streets were thronged with people. There was nothing of course of cheers or *vivas*; but there were in the silent salutations of the multitude profound respect and eager expectation. I saw old men, who, unable to stand, saluted with their two hands and muttered blessings, while the younger and the stronger were more active in their demonstrations. I saw mothers standing with their little infants in their arms, teaching the young innocent hands to join together and salute the man to whom their Prince had entrusted his own and his people's destiny. These must have been proud and solemn moments for the man who from a humble life had risen to such honours. But prouder yet—not for him alone but for all natives—will be the day when this great trust shall have been nobly fulfilled with honour and happiness to the Prince who appointed, and the people who hailed, him as *Dewan Saheb of Baroda*.

Some one, wishing to be witty on a gentleman with a large mouth, asked him "if he had a long lease of that mouth of his," when he was good-humouredly answered, "No, I have it only from year to year."

The following concise and comprehensive note was sent to an Illinois merchant by a neighbouring farmer the other day: "Send me a trace-chain and two hinges—Jane had a baby last night—also two padlocks."

A man who was seen coming out of a Texas newspaper office with a split nose, with one eye and with one ear, explained to a policeman that he entered the office simply to inquire if the editor was in. "And he was in," the victim added, mournfully.

THE MUTINEER ARRESTED AT BARODA.

We are enabled to lay before our readers a few particulars concerning the mutineer that was arrested at Baroda some short time since, and who has been sent to Delhi to be tried for his complicity in the murder of Mr. Simon Fraser, the Commissioner of Delhi, Captain Douglas, and others, on the morning of the 11th May 1857. The name by which he was known at the time was *Kalak Dad*, Cabuli, and as such it has appeared in the registers of the North West Provinces and the Punjab Police for many long weary years. His other alias were [illegible] Wilayutee.

Jat Mull, a newswriter to the then Lieutenant-Governor at Agra, thus gave his evidence on the trial of the ex-King of Delhi, which we have summarised for our present purpose:—The mutineers had entered Delhi at about 8 o'clock A.M. Just afterwards the witness saw three of the mutineer cavalry coming from the direction of the English quarter of the city, pursuing at a gallop some European gentleman, at whom one of them fired his pistol as they came up, but missed. This gentleman rode on in the direction of the magazine and escaped. Just then, Mr. Fraser took a musket from one of the constabulary guard at the gate and shot one of the troopers. He then got into his buggy and proceeded to the palace, followed on foot by Captain Douglas and Mr. Hutchinson. At the covered gateway of the palace, Mr. Fraser, seeing marked feelings of hostility, was returning to Captain Douglas' quarters, and as he reached the foot of the stairs, Hajee, a lapidary and seal engraver, raised his sword to make a cut at him. Shortly after, Mr. Fraser's back being turned, Hajee rushed upon Mr. Fraser and inflicted a deep and mortal wound on the right side of his neck. Mr. Fraser at once fell, and three other men, Kalak Dad, a Cabuli Pathan, Mogal Beg or Mogul Jan, and Shekh Din Mahomed, who had been concealed in an outhouse adjoining, rushed out and cut him with their swords over the head, face, and chest, till he was quite dead. Shekh Din Mahomed was an armed orderly in the King's army and Kalak Dad and Mogul Beg were also armed retainers of Mahbub Ali Khan, the King's prime minister. *These three men*, after having despatched Mr. Fraser, followed by a crowd of others, ran upstairs to Captain Douglas' apartments over the palace gate. After they had arrived at the second landing place, a servant of Government in attendance on Captain Douglas, by name Mokhan, told him of the circumstance and was ordered to close the staircase. While this was being done on the north side of the apartment, numbers of the crowd rushed in by a corresponding staircase on the southern side, and came down and forced open the door which Mokhan had closed, and thus gave admission to the armed crowd headed by the *three men already mentioned*. These people successively murdered Captain Douglas, Mr. Hutchinson, the Collector, the Rev. Mr. Jennings, Miss Jennings and Miss Clifford, all of whom were in Captain Douglas' rooms. All these murders, it appears, were committed within the short space of fifteen minutes after Mr. Fraser was killed. This evidence was fully corroborated by the evidence of Mokhan, abovenamed, though with fuller particulars of the horrible details.

Mukund Lall, Secretary to the ex-King of Delhi, stated in his evidence that while the disturbances were going on, these traitors (the troops from Meerut) got into Delhi: the special armed retainers joined them, and Kadir Kalak Dad Khan, a resident of Cabul, slew the Resident, Mr. Fraser.

In the trial of Mogul Beg at Delhi in 1862, and who was hanged in the month of March of that year for the murder of Mr. Simon Fraser, Captain Douglas, Miss Jennings and Miss Clifford, of which he was found guilty, though the charge included the murder of the Rev. Mr. Jennings and Mr. Hutchinson; also Maharajah Singh, one of the witnesses, amongst other particulars deposed—"I saw the prisoner (then under trial) and a *Wilayatee Mogul* (our Baroda wrestler), whose name I do not know, and Hajee, a seal engraver, with drawn swords, and followed by a rabble armed with swords and sticks, rush upon Mr. Fraser, and I saw the prisoner Mogul Beg inflict a sword-wound on him, so that he fell against the wall." After this a crowd headed by Mogul Beg, the *Wilayatee Mogul*, and Hajee entered Captain Douglas' room. Further on he adds—"I also know the *Wilayatee Mogul*, for he was an orderly of Mahbub Ali Khan." This witness had been orderly chuprassee to Captain Douglas for 4½ years.

Jat Mull gave his evidence in this case also, and named *Khalak Dad* as one of Mr. Fraser's murderers. Another witness, Ushruf Khan, states—"I saw Mogul Beg and Kalak Dad (sic.) alone—there was no one else—rush up and cut down and kill Mr. Fraser."

Mokhan Sing, another man, gave evidence that he saw Mogul Beg, Kalak Dad, Din Mahomed, and Hajee Khan rush out and kill Mr. Fraser.

Kishen Sing deposed that on the morning of the murder of all the parties, he saw Mogul Beg and Kalak Dad, a Seedee, Hajee, seal-engraver, and a havildar, descending, [all with drawn bloody swords, the stairs from Captain Douglas' rooms.

Ameer Ali, another witness, stated that all the murderers named, Kalak Dad included, who was also called Mogul, boasted that one had killed one, and another another of the victims.

Boolun, who had been a chuprasee in the service of the ex-King, deposed that he saw Mogul Beg, Kalak Dad Khan, and Hajee Khan standing over two murdered ladies with their drawn swords. This Mogul Beg in defence urged that his name was unjustly mixed up with that of the Wilayatee Mogul, Kalak Dad. In answer to a question by the Sessions Judge, he stated that two were known as Mogul—he as "Mogul Beg, and Kalak Dad as a Mogul." On the trial of this man, the evidence of Jat Mull at the trial of the ex-King was read and recorded as part of the evidence. As has already been stated, Mogul Beg suffered the extreme penalty of the law five years after his crime. This man, it appears, according to his own account, after the mutiny, went to Jeypore and enlisted. After wandering to Jodhpoor in Rajpootana, and Shikarpore in Scinde, he was ultimately tracked to and arrested at Jeypore. He appears to have been at Baroda at one time, where, doubtless, he renewed the acquaintance of his quondam co-adjutor, Kalak Dad.

We cannot omit the following few words by the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. R. N. Cust, in the summary of this trial:—"Sad as are the details disclosed in this trial, still as regards the young ladies, it is a comfort to be able to believe firmly (as the evidence here recorded warrants us in doing) that they were murdered then and there in the first confusion of the outbreak," in allusion, we imagine, to the belief that they had been subjected to no personal outrage before they were murdered.

It is necessary to say a few words on the trial of Hajee, the seal-engraver, who acted so conspicuously in the account we have given. This villain fell into our meshes about eleven years and a half after the murders. He was tried at Delhi in December 1868 and was hanged in front of the Lahoree gate of the Delhi Fort in January 1869. In this trial Kalak Dad's name very frequently crops up in connection with those of the others we have named as being *directly and personally* concerned in these murders. In his lengthy judgment on this case, the Sessions Judge, amongst other remarks, observes that if all the witnesses had been telling the truth in saying that they recognized Hajee as they did, then he must have been guilty of the murders of all the seven victims of that morning's dreadful work, *though no one is alive to say who struck the blows with his own hand* in Captain Douglas' room. Hajee is termed the *principal* murderer of Mr. Simon Fraser. Colonel McNeile, who was the Judge on this occasion, states that there was no possibility of mistaken identity; for, after the fall of Delhi, Hajee having fled from the city with the rest of the inhabitants, took refuge at Nizamoodeen, a village four miles off. A plot was laid to catch him, because he was the assassin of Mr. Fraser. He was seized and was being brought into Delhi, when Sir T. Metcalfe, who had ordered the arrest, and to whom the news of its accomplishment was conveyed, met the party, and with his own hand cut down Hajee, leaving him, as he thought, dead upon the ground. [illegible] in self defence, said some of Metcalfe's [illegible] him up without a word of enquiry, gave [illegible] cut on the neck [illegible] did not [illegible] for four months. [illegible] to [illegible] Rewarree, where his [illegible] him. This man went also to Jeypore but subsequently practised as a seal-engraver at [illegible] for ten years under a very [illegible] It certainly was a pity, for himself, that he ever [illegible] come to his senses only to meet a better [illegible] With regard to the present individual, known as Abdool Russul [illegible] evidence to identify [illegible] Khalak Dad, and the record of the trials [illegible] which we have extracted so our information will [illegible] complete what is necessary to turn his face [illegible] direction he has so long avoided—the gallows. It may appear to a few tender-hearted and long-suffering philanthropists that the trial and execution of the villain who had lately been so named [illegible] would partake, after the long lapse of 17 years, of unrelenting revenge, but not one of us would rise from the perusal of the details given in these trials, describing the sad fate of the young, the innocent, the helpless and the brave, by a ruthless and cowardly rabble of whom this Khalak Dad was one of the leading principals, without a feeling of sickening regret for their forlorn condition, when so cruelly slain, succeeded by a feeling that we would like to have the disposal of the cowardly brutes. Moreover, it is something to say, thanks to our police arrangements, that Khalak Dad will no longer exist amongst his fellow men as a brave wrestler. He has, it is true, cheated the gallows out of a decently long lease of life. Yet it is stern pleasure to dwell upon the fact, that instead of dying in the odour of sanctity at Mecca as a slayer of infidels, his road to paradise should be through the instrumentality of a rope; and the only regret we can express in conclusion is that the other principal, Din Mahomed, is not with him to keep him company.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION

BANGALORE, 17th September.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY.

The Nursery Stakes. Value Rs. 200. Open to all comers not winners of prizes at Bangalore or other prize meetings of Rifle Associations. Entrance fee Rs. 1½. Distance 400 yards. No. of shots, five. Rifle, class II. Position, any.

No.	Points.	Rank and Names.	Prizes. Rs.
1	19	Lieutenant Dodd, 48th Regt	50
2	19	Lance Corporal H Colston, 1-21st Regt	40
3	18	Private P Kearns, 89th Regt	30
4	18	Sergt Thornton, 48th Regt	20
5	18	Private J Gosling, 89th Regt	20
6	18	Lieut Maycock, 48th Regt	15
7	18	Private W Kay, 89th Regt	15
8	18	Colour Sergt Gowling, 48th Regt	10
9	18	Private Gibson, 48th Regt	10
10	18	Private W Scott, 89th Regt	10
11	17	Corporal Kenny, 89th Regt	5
12	17	Private Crimon, 89th Regt	5

121 Completed firing.
50 Absent or retired.
171 Total entries.

Lord Hobart's Prize. Value Rs. 200.—Rs. 100 presented by His Excellency, with Rs. 100 added. To be competed for by N. C. officers and privates from any of the Native Regiments in the Presidency. Entrance fee 8 annas. Distance 200 yards. No. of shots, five. Arm, class 1 (muzzle-loading.) Position, standing.

No.	Points.	Rank and Names.	Prizes. Rs.
1	17	Private Iyaloo, 26th Regt M N I	30
2	16	Havildar Lazer, 23rd ditto	25
3	16	Private Hamanyoolo, S and M	20
4	16	Havildar Hanayee Row, 23rd Regt M N I	15
5	16	Naique Ramasah, 23rd ditto	10
6	15	Private Ramsing, 26th ditto	10
7	15	Private Iyeswamy, 26th ditto	10
8	15	Private Shunshoodeen, 36th ditto	10
9	15	Naique Mahomed Moosah, 36th ditto	10
10	14	Private Munswamy, S and M. } Ties.	5
11	14	Ramsing, 26th Regt M N I	5
12	14	Lce Naique Mahomed Jaffer, 23rd Regt M N I	5
13	14	Pte Syed Esoph, 23rd Regt M N I } Ties.	5
14	14	Naique Lungapa, 36th ditto	5
15	14	Do. Ramaswamy, S and M	5
16	14	Havildar Mahomed Oosman, 36th Regt M N I	5
17	14	Naique Abdool Cureem, 36th ditto	5
18	14	Pte Mootoorose, 23rd Regt M N I	5
19	14	Havildar Sawmy Raddoo, 23rd Regt M N I	5
20	14	Pte Sooboosing, 36th Regt. M. N. I	5

117 Completed firing.
90 Absent or retired.
207 Total entries.

The Commander-in-Chief's Prize. Value Rs. 400. Rs. 100 presented by His Excellency Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, with Rs. 300 added. Open to soldiers only. Entrance fee Rs. 1½. Distances 200 and 500 yards. Five shots at each distance. Rifle, class 1. Position, any.

No.	Points.	Rank and Names.	Prizes. Rs.
1	34	Pte Jesse Balloch, 89th Regt	50
2	34	Sergt Chapman, 48th Regt	40
3	33	Pte O'Connell, 1-21st Regt	30
4	33	Sergt Foster, 76th Regt	30
5	33	Pte Finn, 1-21st Regt	25
6	33	Pte Collett, 89th Regt	20
7	33	Col Sergt Baxter, 1-21st Regt	20
8	33	Pte Lynch, 89th Regt	20
9	33	Pte Dimmick, 89th Regt	20
11	32	Col. Sergt Louth, 89th Regt	15
12	32	Sergt Dolton, 76th Regt	15
13	32	Col Sergt Simmonds, 1-21st Regt	15
14	32	Pte Gowthorpe, 89th Regt	15
15	32	Corpl Whelan, 1-21st Regt	15
16	32	Corpl Kenny, 89th Regt	15
17	32	Pte Bechitte, 76th Regt	10
18	32	Col Sergt Grey, 76th Regt	10
19	32	L-Corpl Roche, 89th Regt	10
20	31	Pte Baker, 89th Regt	10

144 Completed firing.
23 Absent or retired.
167 Total entries.

These are all the scores which have been promulgated so far; shooting to-day average fair; weather rather unfavourable with occasional showers.

The result of the Carbine Prize competition yesterday was as follows:—

2. The Carbine Prize. Value Rs. 230. To be competed for by non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Artillery and Cavalry serving in the Presidency. Entrance fee Rs. 1½. Distances 100 and 200 yards. No. of shots, five at each distance. Rifle, Carbine, Government pattern. Position, standing.

No	Points	Rank and Names.	Prizes. Rs.
1	31	Lce Copl Smith, 18th Hussars	50
2	31	Pte Jackson, do	40
3	31	,, Grimston, do	30
4	31	,, Cahill, do	20
5	31	,, Hall, do	20
6	30	,, Williams do	15
7	30	Sergt Coles do	15
8	30	Pte Bell do	10
9	29	Bombr Parke RHA	10
10	29	Pte Martin, 18th Hussars	10
11	29	,, Robinson do	5
12	28	,, Baker do	5

61 Completed firing.
10 Absent or retired.
72 Total entries.

The carbine firing was not nearly so good as last year's. Even in the winning scores what took the first prize on the present occasion would only have been fifth on the previous one, when 35 points took the 50 rupees.

There was a slight error in the Nursery Stakes as promulgated yesterday which has since been rectified; the prizes should have been one Rs. 40, one Rs. 30, two Rs. 20, two Rs. 15, and six Rs. 10 in succession; probably the Secretary's clerk forgot his spectacles and couldn't see very clearly.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER.

The competition for the Non-Commissioned Officers' Plate to-day was a very close one; only 3 points difference in the scores of the first three teams. Last year the 89th won this trophy with 326 points, eight N. C. O. firing; this year only four competitors from each regiment were allowed, and the 76th won with exactly one-half the number of points, namely, *i. e.* 163, thus making precisely the same average. The team from H. M.'s 1-21st Fusiliers fell back greatly on the scores they have recently made at practice, which have been so good that their admirers considered the "plate" a certainty for them; the result, however, shows how futile such certainties are. The following is the score:—

1. Non-Commissioned Officers' Plate. Value Rs. 200. Rs. 100 presented by Major General Burton, C.B., Commanding Mysore Division, with Rs. 100 added. To be competed for by a squad of four non-commissioned officers from each European regiment (that enters) in the Presidency. The plate to become the Sergeants Mess property of the regiment whose squad makes the highest aggregate score. Entrance fee for each squad Rs. 25. Distances 200 and 500 yards. No. of shots at each distance, seven. Rifle, class 1. Position, standing at 200, any at 500 yards.

1	76th Regiment with	163	points.
2	43rd do.	162	do.
3	89th do.	160	do.
4	48th do.	157	do.
5	1-21st do.	147	do.

HIGHEST AGGREGATES (INDIVIDUAL).

1	Sergeant Bolton, 76th Regiment	44	points.
2	Col. Sergt. Shea, 18th do.	44	do.
3	Segt. Instr. Musky Cooke, 89th Regt.	44	do.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

(*Correspondent Madras Times, Sept. 18.*)

INTER-REGIMENTAL MATCH (NATIVES.)

Madras Sappers	329
36th Regiment	301
23rd do.	301
30th do.	241

BANGALORE, 19th September.

BANGALORE CUP.

89th Regiment	328
76th do.	307
43rd do.	296
48th do.	288
Bangalore Rifles	282
21st Regiment	279

ASSOCIATION STAKES, 150 YARDS.

Sergeant Stubbington, 89th Regiment.
Volunteer Stracey, Madras Volunteer.

ASSOCIATION STAKES, 200 YARDS.

Volunteer Hall, Madras Volunteers.
Private Farley, 89th Regiment.

ASSOCIATION STAKES, 300 YARDS.

Sergeant Freasy, 89th Regiment.
Colour Sergeant Simmonds, 21st Regiment.

COLONEL ANDERSON AND WUDWAN [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE [illegible]

Sir,—I am glad to see that Colonel [illegible] defender [illegible] reality I fear [illegible] than he [illegible] that your article condemning his [illegible] making [illegible] round [illegible] substantially [illegible] throughout [illegible] show, in the order as published, that [illegible] of Bombay knew nothing of it, far [illegible] issued with their sanction. If, therefore [illegible] your comment was a mistake, Colonel [illegible] only to thank [illegible] very ill-fitting ass[illegible] of a Distance for the criticism he [illegible] could not the notification have [illegible] only power or moment to issue it.

Englishmen who do not happen to [illegible] services are not disposed to take for [illegible] of gentlemen even to the position of [illegible] strange as such a fact may appear to [illegible]

As to Mr. Jardine's action the [illegible] opportunities of judging, as your "Fair Play" correspondent has, and I, as one of them, am [illegible] you were precisely correct in saying that [illegible] circulars of Colonel Anderson's were [illegible] Jardine or *through* him, if the [illegible] acceptable to "Fair Play." Mr. [illegible] rious assigned to his Judicial Assistant [illegible] last year the task of rectifying [illegible]—of striking out what was originally [illegible] what had become so, and what [illegible] repetitions, were fairly enough condemned [illegible] crude and ill-considered, as they were [illegible] Jardine compressed all that was requisite [illegible] new rules more in accordance with common [illegible] justice. So, I say, Mr. Jardine "and the pen" drew his pen through" a mass of circulars. That [illegible] to some purpose a very conspicuous fact will [illegible] ing that the Kattywar scale of fees, made, as it was, too much in the interest of vakeels, was struck out. There were other corrections no less necessary.

Wudwan, 18th September. OBSERVER.

BOMBAY.

Theft.—A young native lad was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, charged with having stolen a sum of Rs. 12 on the previous day. His Worship convicted and directed the delinquent to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. vs. the Owners of the s. s. Ariel.—Yesterday, at the Court of Small Causes, before their Honours the First and Second Judges, Mr. Jefferson, of the firm of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne submitted an application praying for a new trial of the above case which was recently decided in favour of the plaintiffs with costs, by His Honour the First Judge. Mr. Jefferson confessed that he was much surprised to find that the case had not been dismissed after Mr. Gordon had given his evidence, for that gentleman stated in Court that he had written to the Landing Agency sending them the delivery order, and requesting them to land the goods; but he afterwards added that the Landing Agency were landing the whole cargo under the authority of Messrs. Graham and Co. the ship's agents. When asked if he was satisfied with such arrangements or took any steps to prevent it, Mr. Gordon had replied that he was obliged to be satisfied, as he knew from experience that no notice would be taken of anything he either might say or do to interfere with the arrangement. Commenting next upon Mr. Pirie's evidence, Mr. Jefferson represented to the Court that that gentleman was an interested witness, and it was plainly his intention to forward the case of the plaintiffs; for if the question of liability did not rest with the defendants it immediately transferred itself to Messrs. Cooper and Company, the Landing Agency, and it was decidedly to the interest of Mr. Pirie, as the manager of that Agency, to endeavour to free himself from all responsibility, as he clearly had done to the detriment of his (Mr. Jefferson's) clients. What Mr. Jefferson contended was, that the bill of lading was the sole contract between the shipowner and the consignee, and that that bill could alone be looked at to ascertain what liability the shipowner incurred. By the bill of lading the goods were to be delivered from the ship's deck, when the ship's responsibility shall cease. This had been done, and to the consignee himself, it was impossible, after Mr. Gordon's evidence, for the plaintiffs to say that the Landing Agency were not in their employ. After some further discussion Mr. Jefferson's application was granted.

[illegible] Library and Reading Room.—It is very gratifying to us to learn that the Portuguese community residing in Poona have come forward in a body to supply a desideratum which has long been felt in the Camp, that is, the establishment of a *Library and Reading Room*. Such an institution would, doubtless, be beneficial not only to the Portuguese community, but also to the public in general, to whom, we are assured, it is to be made accessible.

To carry out the above object the Rev. Mr. Gonsalves, of the Roman Catholic City Chapel, convened a meeting on Saturday last, in the school room attached to the said chapel. The Rev. Father in a very appropriate speech pointed out the advantages that would be derived from the establishment of such an institution, and it is gratifying to know that all those present at the meeting responded to it heartily. A donation of nearly Rs. 300 was collected on the spot. Mr. Mendonça, of the Governor's Establishment, gave a handsome donation of Rs. 100 and promised also to give some articles of furniture and a few periodicals, and we hope others will follow his example.

About forty gentlemen having registered their names as subscribers, it was proposed by Mr. Leo, Superintendent Legislative Department, and carried unanimously, that the following gentlemen be elected Managing Committee:—

Dr. P. M. Baptista	President
Mr. J. Bocarro	Vice-President
Mr. C. B. D'Souza	Members
Mr. T. C. Siqueira	Members
Mr. Epi. D'Souza	Members
Mr. Luis C. D'Silva	Members
Mr. C. P. Amaral	Secretary
Mr. Ed. D'Souza	Treasurer.

Leaving the details of the establishment of the institution in question in the hands of the above-named experienced gentlemen, the meeting was dissolved.

The establishment of a Library in the Camp of Poona will doubtless be appreciated by one and all; and we would recommend that the public will give the Managing Committee support towards setting on a permanent footing such an useful institution as a Library and Reading Room.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 17.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Monday, Sept. 21	0 22	1 15	1 98
Previously registered	85 48	90 15	78 2
Grand Total	85 70	91 30	80 0

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Town Council held yesterday afternoon there were present—C. Conway, Esq., Chairman; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Dr. Cook; Dr. Hewlett; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayan Mandlik; Ruqonath Narayen Khoto, Esq.; Shantaram Narayen, Esq.

The only business before the meeting was an application for sanction to the purchase of [illegible] square yards of ground from Mr. Moses Isaac for the improvement of the Chancerarry Road.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been confirmed the Chairman said that Colonel Fuller had written a letter to the Secretary about the advisability of not having a meeting when there was so little business to do.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said that they must meet at least once a week.

The Chairman then said that he thought Colonel Fuller's letter ought to be taken into consideration at the next meeting, when Colonel Fuller would be present, and that the question of giving sanction for the purchase of the land should be taken up then also. Colonel Fuller's letter could in the meantime be circulated among the members of the Town Council. Some of the members present thought it would be better to dispose of the latter part of the business alone. The Chairman said the cost of the land would be Rs. 49.

After some short discussion it was resolved that sanction should be given to the purchase of the land.

The meeting then separated.

A most remarkable man, Sireel [illegible] is no chicken, and there is nothing [illegible] observations. In personal appearance it may be said that he is gifted, his physical charms fairly combining the virtues of the good Deacon Richard Smith [illegible] also a poet, and has written much of a sentimental and romantic character for the periodicals of his native county. His idyll upon "The Young Girl Marie," and that [illegible] beginning—

The boy stood on the burning deck,
Selling peanuts by the peck,
Beside him stood the girl in [illegible]
Who said she'd take a peck [illegible]

will long live as evidence of a talent for metrical composition prematurely abandoned for the [illegible] of journalism.—*Courier-Journal.*

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[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] TELEGRAMS.

[illegible], [illegible] September. [illegible] state that the forces [illegible] Lazarus Moriones, [illegible] commenced a [illegible] Carlists.

[illegible] Atlantic Cable [illegible] ten days.

[illegible]

[illegible] has [illegible] the indemnity to Vice [illegible]

EXPULSION OF DANES FROM SCHLESWIG.

BERLIN, 22nd September.

The [illegible] justifying the expulsion of Danish agitators from Schleswig, affirms that the disposition of Germany towards Denmark is friendly.

LONDON, 21st Sept., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices barely supported. [illegible]

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera [illegible]

3 per cent. Consols, for account ...... 92[illegible]

5 per cent. French Rentes, [illegible] 106

Bar Silver ...... 57[illegible]

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 20th inst.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal: [illegible] and Smyrna.

Arrivals.—[illegible] Russel, Persian Empire, and Centurion.

The Mooltan Race Meeting will take place on the 18th, [illegible], and 22nd December next.

The Hon'ble D. Arbuthnot acts as Third Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, during the Hon'ble [illegible] A. Dalyell's absence on leave.

The recognition by the Government of India of Mr R. Zeigler as Acting Consul for the German Empire, at Akyab, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

After a residence of forty years in India, Colonel James D. Macdonald retires from the command of the Deccan Irregular Force on the last day of this month.

It is notified that, in future, the day on which an officer reports himself as having disembarked on return from furlough out of India, will be reckoned as service, as formerly, and not be included in the period of his furlough.

Mr. D. M. Barbour, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, goes on furlough for 14 months, and Mr. J. A. Bourdillon is appointed to officiate during his absence; the latter gentleman received charge of the office on the 18th instant.

Mr. Pestonjee Jehangeer, Settlement Officer, Northern Division of the Presidency, has accepted office in the Revenue Department of the Baroda State. Mr. Pestonjee entered Government service many years ago, and in 1857 joined the Alienation Department, of which he is now the head in the Northern Division.

A telegram to the Pioneer, from Cawnpore, dated Saturday last, says that the road, of which the temporary bund was a continuation, had been cut on the previous evening by order of the Oudh officials. The proceeding is spoken of as "a most dangerous step," but fortunately, the river having fallen, all danger is now believed to be past.

The [illegible] has been [illegible] Consul [illegible] General [illegible] Van Buren has been [illegible] the road by his Government, and [illegible] for several months [illegible] duties with much ability [illegible] to the office of Vice-Consul, [illegible] previously occupied.

Among the [illegible] addition, [illegible] the Calcutta [illegible] with the [illegible] it [illegible] [illegible] rather backed just at present. Since his departure from India, Mr. Woodroffe has become a member of the Church of Rome.

The Bangalore [illegible] informs us that the bridge at 2[illegible] mileage of the Bangalore line, near Cauvery, was washed away during Thursday night by the heavy freshet which have come down, in consequence of the continuous rains of the last two months. The rush of water was tremendous, but is now subsiding. The night trains from Bangalore are necessarily stopped, but those from Madras are running, the passengers and mails being transshipped at daylight. A temporary bridge is being erected, but will probably not be ready for some days.

We learn from Baroda that H. H. the Gaekwar has not pardoned, as was erroneously stated by the Bombay papers, the Wahiwutdar of Padra, who was very properly punished with simple imprisonment, by Mr Wadia, for unduly oppressing the people. The fact is that the accused has filed an appeal to the Varisht (superior) Court, and that he is out on [illegible]. Although he is a favourite of the Gaekwar, H. H. has not thought proper to interfere in the due administration of justice. The appeal will be held by Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, the judge of the high Court.

[illegible] Commissioner of Umballa on the 31st [illegible] gave judgment in the divorce suit, [illegible] Thompson and Bertela. The Court [illegible] the petitioner's prayer, passing a decree for the dissolution of the marriage. It is somewhat curious, says the Lahore paper, that there should have been two suits against the same parties who are respondents, the co-respondent in one being the respondent in the other. In both cases the adultery was freely admitted, and it would appear that the petitioner in the latter case has for two years slept over his wrongs.

Now that Mr. Grant Duff is about to come to India, and learn something about it, it may not be out of place to remember that, like the "Pharisee," he is a "very superior person." Washington once alluded to a man of great pomposity, [illegible] great man, and, in his own estimation, a man of great weight. "When he goes to the West, he thinks the East tips up." It may be said of Mr. Grant Duff that when he comes to the East he will [illegible] the centre of gravity [illegible] [illegible] however, [illegible]

The following [illegible] [illegible] It was [illegible] else was [illegible]. The man has [illegible] years service with good conduct badges. His name is Tighe. The man who was shot is a recruit, and the supposed cause is a grudge for getting Tighe into trouble. The recruit's name is Wheeler. The murderer was caught by his comrades, and has been placed in confinement.

The Narayen Vasudeo Memorial Meeting, which was to have been held to-day has been postponed for several reasons. To-day is the last of the Gunputtee holidays and also of the Parsee holidays; is also the day on which the Governor's Ball takes place at Poona, and likewise the opening of the Poona Horse Show, so that many of those who knew and respected the deceased gentleman could not possibly attend. When the meeting takes place, which will be on the 8th October, Mr. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner, and Captain Henry, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, will probably be in

Bombay, and as their close [illegible] with Mr. [illegible] enables them to speak [illegible] attendance at the [illegible] advantageous for its objects.

An Anglo-Vernacular paper published [illegible] from Khundwa which contains some statements that are scarcely credible, or [illegible] they [illegible] doubtless matters will soon be put right. It appears that a notice has been given to the people, that they should take away their cattle to the jungles before 5 o'clock in the morning, and that if they be allowed to remain in the stalls after 5 o'clock a fine of Rs. 15 will be inflicted. Another notice has been given to the people to the effect that if vegetables [illegible] particular kinds are grown in compounds adjoining houses, a similar fine will be inflicted. Not content with that, the forbidden vegetables, wherever they grew, have been destroyed by the police officers. The people complain that they have to live upon simple bread.

Although the *Gazette of India* of last Saturday contains a so-called "twenty-sixth special narrative of the drought in Bengal," it is quite clear, from the language used in this narrative, that the drought is at an end. The narrative is dated the 17th instant, and it opens with the remark, "During the last fortnight the weather has throughout almost the whole of the country been everything that could be wished." This is said of Bengal only, but the reports published by the Agricultural Department show that in every part of India the prospects of the crops are remarkably good, and that the country has entered on a year of great prosperity. The number of persons maintained by the State in Bengal has fallen from 1,000,000 to 800,000; and Sir R. Temple thinks the time is not far distant when the relief works may be closed.

"We could hardly," observes the *Englishman's* weekly writer, "have a better illustration of the danger to which Europeans in this country would be subjected, if the principle on which the decision in Meares' case is based came to be generally recognised, than the case of murder against Mr. Stevens just decided by the High Court. The evidence will be a revelation to the uninitiated of the lengths to which natives, with the aid of the police, are capable of going in fabrication." Mr. Stevens was tried at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions for the murder of a coolie, and the case presented some remarkable characteristics of the generally unreliable nature of native evidence; so much so, indeed, as to cause the Government Prosecutor to remark that either a most brutal murder had been committed or Mr. Stevens was the victim of a most wicked conspiracy.

The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department:—Mr. Pedro Gamboni, of Chili, South America, now temporarily residing at No. 8, Harley Street, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improved means of an apparatus for producing and maintaining motive power or assisting to produce and maintain such power. Captain Thomas Claridge Manderson, R. E., stationed at Peshawur, for an improved kiln [illegible] bricks, lumps of clay, limestone, kunkur, and cement stones. Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Warden, Engineer, Bombay, Mody Street, for iron straps binding and travelling bale board or gridiron for finishing into patent bales of cotton or any other fibrous articles from half finished bales. Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Mason, in the County of Tipton, in the State of Tennessee, United States of America, farmer, for cleaning cotton in the boll or pod.

[illegible] generally has taken exception [illegible] Municipality being taxed [illegible] Mr. [illegible] visit to Calcutta and [illegible] examining the drainage [illegible]. It is argued that the [illegible] in a drainage point of [illegible] similar from those of the [illegible] any knowledge which [illegible] him, as an engineer, [illegible] the necessity of his [illegible] subject the *Madras Athenæum* [illegible] little doubt that much [illegible] time was chiefly spent [illegible] gully pits, culverts, &c., [illegible] have been transmitted by post. We feel sure if the question were put to either the Bombay or Calcutta Drainage Engineers, whether it were really necessary that Mr. [illegible] been despatched on his late inspection tour, that either of these gentlemen would answer certainly not, and agree with the sentiment we have above expressed on this point."

The Poodocottah correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes on the 16th instant:—Mr. Dawson, of the Madras Bank, came here last week to register the Rajah's debts due to the Bank, in pursuance of the recent notification of the Political Agent. The Rajah, it would appear, borrowed large sums of money, about two or three years ago, from the late Branch Bank at Trichinopoly, upon the security of certain merchants in that district, and the latter, it seems, were compelled to pay a great portion of the debt by the sale of sundry valuable articles left with them by the Rajah as collateral security; and the remaining balance, amounting to about seven or eight thousand rupees, is now claimed. The registering of the Rajah's debts is now engaging much public attention, and it is believed that the whole of the debts will amount in the aggregate to nothing short of fifteen lakhs of rupees. Whether such an enormous amount will be recognised by the Political Agent, is matter for speculation. The Sirkele has, however, been directed to make a searching enquiry into the equity of these claims, and it is probable that upon the result of such enquiry will depend the recognition or otherwise of each individual claim by the Political Agent.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the last case of the calendar, that against Hormusjee Dadabhoy, was again called on before Mr. Justice Bayley. On Monday, the case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury, who were discharged at a late hour by reason of their being unable to agree to a verdict; and under his Lordship's direction, the prisoner was placed in the dock yesterday to be retried before another jury. He was charged with having, on the 15th June last, at Bombay, fabricated false evidence by instigating William King and Thomas King to deny the evidence given by them in the Police Court in the case of the Queen against Rustomjee Maneckjee, and to state that they were tutored to give that evidence by Mr. Mills, Superintendent of Police. Mr. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Purcell, instructed by [illegible], defended the prisoner. [illegible] the jury [illegible], Mr. Purcell said he [illegible] certificate from Dr. [illegible] Hunter, [illegible] prisoner was too ill to stand his trial. [illegible] his Lordship said he would [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock and if the prisoner [illegible] satisfactory evidence of his illness [illegible] [illegible] on Monday.

[illegible] amount of the recognisance [illegible] the prisoner's own in Rs. 8,000, and two sureties of Rs. 4,000 each.

At [illegible] on the Court sitting again, Dr. Hunter [illegible] the witness-box, and stated that he saw [illegible] for the first time yesterday morning, [illegible] from what are commonly called "heart pains," [illegible] be brought on by violent excitement [illegible]. He was too seriously ill to attend the Court; and Dr. Hunter could not say with certainty when prisoner might recover. He might recover in two or three days, or the disease might increase in violence.

His Lordship remarked it was very desirable the case should be disposed of at this Sessions. He would adjourn the Sessions till Saturday. If on Friday a proper affidavit was furnished to him, his Lordship would, if necessary, formally adjourn the Sessions till Monday next.

The Sessions were thereupon adjourned until Saturday next.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

In the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

SHAIK MAHOMED ABDOOL LATIFF V. MOORJEE [illegible] PURSHOTUMDAS.

Mr. Tyrrell [illegible] appeared for the defendants and moved to have the suit postponed till the 24th of November. Mr. [illegible] consented on behalf of the plaintiffs.

His Lordship granted the application.

MANOCKJEE [illegible] V. [illegible] HURGOVUNDAS.

Mr Farran appeared for the defendant, and moved to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list. The suit, he said, was brought for the purpose of having it declared that the plaintiff had an equitable mortgage on certain premises belonging to the defendant. The plaintiff therefore could not be prejudiced by the suit standing over, as he had ample security for the amount of any decree that might be passed in his favour. There were questions of partnership accounts involved, which would necessarily take a considerable time to hear.

Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiff and opposed the application.

His Lordship ordered that the suit should be transferred to the long-cause list, costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA V. MANECKJEE SORABJEE ASHBURNER.

Mr. Purcell appeared for the defendant and applied to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list; the Advocate General, he said, consented for the plaintiff.

The application was granted.

NAJEEBHOY LALJEE AND OTHERS V. FAZULBHOY CASSUMBHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the defendants moved to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list; Mr. Latham for the plaintiffs opposed the application. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,652 with interest, for monies lent, and monies found to be due on an account.

His Lordship ordered that the suit should stand over for a fortnight, by which time a motion for attachment before judgment (to be made in Chambers) would be disposed of; the cost of this motion to stand over till that day, and the defendants to file their written statement by Saturday week.

R. L. SOUTHERN AND CO. V. ROWJEE MOBARJEE.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boovey, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,459, the aggregate amount of three re-drafts received in respect of consignments of cotton and madapollams made by the defendant. The goods were sold, and there was a deficiency, to recover which the action was brought. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,459, with interest and costs.

DURGA MOOLLA V. SHARIFF MAHOMED HOOSEIN.

The parties appeared in person. Defendant admitted the claim, and stated that plaintiff agreed to undertake not to execute the decree for two months. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,200 with interest at 36 per cent. from 17th November 1873 to 28th August 1874, the date on which the plaint was filed, and costs, with stay of execution for two months. His Lordship said he would allow no interest from the filing of the suit or on the judgment in consequence of the monstrous rate of interest charged by plaintiff.

BAPOOJEE WASSUDEWJEE V. DADABHOY GOWROBA.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr Shamrao, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person. The suit was brought by the purchaser to recover possession of property from the mortgagee. The sale by auction was admitted; but defendant said his father had executed a deed of gift in his favour. The deed was not forthcoming; and Mr Budroodin said that the father having sold the property, now put up his son to dispute plaintiff's claim. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff to obtain possession of the premises: defendant to pay all the costs of the suit.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP FOR 1874.

1873 Tickets at Rs. 10 .... = Rs. 13,7[illegible]0-0-0

Deduct for Starters......Rs 1,000-0-0

Deduct five per cent. for Local Races, &c. and Probable Expenses ....Rs. 2,7[illegible]0-0-0 Rs. 3,700-0-0

Probable balance......Rs. [illegible]

1st Prize ,, [illegible]

2nd Prize ,, [illegible]

3rd Prize ,, 1,25[illegible]

St. Leger Sweep run on Wednesday, 16th September 1874.

	No.	No. of Ticket.	Name of Horse.	Drawn by
1st	1	1553	Apology, Mr Launde, ch f by Adventurer—Mandragore, also described as Sister to Agility	Vernon.
	2	581	George Frederick, Mr W S Cartwright, ch c by Marsyas—Princess of Wales.	Christmas Catch
	3	1258	Atlantic, Lord Falmouth, ch c by Thormanby—Hurricane..................	W Neill.
2nd	4	645	Leolinus, Sir R Bulkeley, ch c by Caterer—Tasmania..................	Col Malleson.
	5	1371	Couronne de Fer, Sir T. Sykes, br c by Macaroni—Miss Agnes	Pee Woy Wampus.
	6	925	Glenalmon, Mr J Merry, [illegible] c by Blair Athol—Coimbra	Sinky Sanky.
	7	535	Feu d' Amour, Count de Lagrange, b c by Monarque—Fleurette..........	Tellichery Confederacy.
	8	1593	Aquilo, Lord Falmouth, br c by Thormanby—Siberia..	Daba halla trop.
	9	1381	Lady Patricia Mr East b f by Lord Clifden—Lady Langford	Spot Brown.
3rd	10	882	Trent, Mr W R Marshall, br c by Broomielaw—The Mersey	Unlucky One.
	11	1850	Reverberation, Col Carleton ch c by Thunderbolt—Golden Horn	Alfred Shirley.
	12	1422	Tomahawk, Mr Crowther Harrison, ch c by Thormanby—Bathilde	Capt Carruthers.
	13	1261	Daniel, Mr J Merry, b c by Thormanby—Lioness..........	Robert Allen.
	14	192	Rostrevor, Mr G G Keswick ch c by Thormanby—Lady Augusta..........	Sure to Win.
	15	1781	Ecossais, Mr Lefevre, ch c by Blair Athol—Margery Daw	Col Price.
	16	1527	Whitehall, Mr Bowes, b c by Lord Clifden—Old Orange Girl	Alice Lucky.
	17	1110	King of Tyne, Mr J. Johnstone, b c by Tynedale—Lady Ripon	Norman Frank.
	18	1257	Sister to Ryshworth, Mr Savile, b f by Skirmisher—Vertumna..........	T Rye.
	19	997	Tipster, Mr J Johnstone, b c by Adventurer—Sporting Life	Captain Frank Trotter.
	20	1463	Boscobel, Lord Bradford, br c by Caterer—Maybell	Thunder Confederacy.
	21	923	Rob Roy, Mr J. Merry, b c by Macaroni—Necklace	Quid Pro Quo.
	22	1185	Sir William Wallace, Mr Laud, b c by Scottish Chief—Lady Dot	Muff and Buff.
	23	1501	Kidbrooke, Mr G G Keswick, b c by Young Melbourne—Sister to Little Lady	Norda Confederacy.
	24	915	Dukedom, Late Duke of Edinburgh, Mr Drummond, ch c by The Duke—Mellona	S. R. R. West.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Peeping Tom, Lord Falmouth b c by King Tom—Lady Coventry	Robinson Crusoe.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], Mr W [illegible], b c by Ad[illegible]—[illegible]	Major Lucas.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], Mr [illegible] by [illegible]—[illegible]	G. E. [illegible]

Drawn [illegible] 16th September 1874.

WEATHER REPORT.

Cannanore, 22nd September, [illegible]—Weather [illegible] wind north, thermometer 82, rainfall [illegible]

Calicut, 22nd September, 4-45 p.m.—[illegible] wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29[illegible], rainfall [illegible]

Mangalore, 22nd September, 10-50 a.m.—Weather [illegible], wind south-west, thermometer maximum 77, minimum [illegible], wet bulb 75, barometer 29[illegible], rainfall 2 inches 19 cents.

Tuticorin, 22nd September, 3 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind strong west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·73.

Vingorla, 22nd September, 5-27 p.m.—Weather cloudy, a mid west mild, thermometer 78, rainfall 97 cents.

INDIAN NEWS.

The Fenoor Bar.—Owing to the heavy rains which have fallen lately, the Ennore lake was unusually full. The water was almost fresh and very little could be done in the way of fishing. Most of the gardens which skirt the south shore of the lake were inundated. For some nights there was a good deal of thunder, lightning, and rain. On the 12th, the bar was opened at its southern end, but the operation was not particularly successful, for during the night the sand silted up again, and the lake is very nearly as full as it was before.—*Madras Times.*

Singular Accident.—Early last week, while a European, residing at Royapooram, was working in his garden, he had occasion to carry a large bamboo from one part of the compound to the other. When he threw it down, it bounded from the ground and one end struck him in the abdomen. The hurt was but a slight one, and nothing more was thought of the affair, till two days after, when, on attempting to rise from his bed in the morning the man experienced numbness and a want of power in his lower limbs. Medical assistance was called in, and it was found that the lower half of the body was completely paralysed. —*Madras Athenæum.*

Madras Building Society, Second Branch.—The final general meeting of the subscribers of this Society was held last Tuesday evening, when the report of the closing of the operations of the fund and the accounts were submitted. From the former we gather that the society was established on the 1st September 1867 and closed its operations on the 1st February 1874 with a surplus balance of rupees 2,2[illegible] 9-5 which sum it was resolved to rateably distribute to the subscribers. The first distribution will be at the rate of rupees four per share and a further distribution of Rs. 1-1-6, when certain outstandings are collected in. According to these results a subscriber paid into the Fund Rs. 235 by monthly payments of Rs. 5 over a period of 77 months and received back Rs. 500. The total amount of loans aggregated Rs. 1,79,367 and the cost of the upkeep of the whole period amounted to only Rs. 2·76 per cent. of the capital.

Giving an Inch and taking an Ell.—A local native paper, with consummate and bare faced impudence, referring directly to the European officers of the Mysore Commission, thus writes:—"We fear unless the screw be applied, men in fat appointments, with easy or no work, will not make room for their *betters*. Is the Chief Commissioner aware that in the Mysore Commission, the weeding process would be attended with considerable benefit to the country?"

"We presume by this, that the Editor, who is generally known to be the Assistant Inam Commissioner, is anxious that Colonel Puckle, his superior, should be turned out to make room for him, and so in the case of others whose "betters" of course are the Brahmins, who have succeeded in smuggling themselves into a country in which they are as much foreigners as the British themselves. We have long been aware that those European officers whose lot is cast in Mysore are spoken of in native circles in terms of insult and contumely, not even excepting Sir Richard Meade himself. And now knowing they can do so with impunity, they actually insult men to whom they are infinitely inferior in every way, in print. Is it not time that the Chief Commissioner should inform some of the native members of the Mysore Commission that it is contrary to all rule and order that they should be permitted to have a newspaper of their own, to vituperate an administration whose very bread they eat, and to whom they should show some little gratitude for the favours conferred on them.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

Athletics at Bhaugulpore.—There was a great *pulhwan* match at Nowabakar last Saturday. No less than thirty sets, the picked men of the country, including Nepaulese, joined in the scrimmages. Two silver bracelets were presented by Mr. Patrick Duff and Mr. Dennys, C.S. The Europeans mustered strong, whilst upwards of 3,000 people assembled from all parts of the district to witness these trials of strength. The first prize was carried off by Cholee Sing, Mr. Barron Duff's *pulhwan*, a regular giant, who caused considerable agitation when he came into the ring. He threw his opponent, who had been training for over three months, in five seconds; no one else appeared against him. Several Relief Superintendents (Famine-wallahs) were present, but conspicuously absent was Mr. Townsend Molloy Kirkwood. This district relief officer who, though very fond of athletic sports, and a *pulhwan* in appearance, preferred his famine work to a few hours' recreation.

Orders are just out that the Lieutenant-Governor comes to our station, and before deciding about closing North Bhaugulpore Relief operations, he will take the opinion of the Commissioner and the several officials. Mr. Kirkwood has been telegraphed to come in from Soopal. A very wise and cautious proceeding of the Lieutenant-Governor's, as, in the event of anything going wrong, he will clearly not be to blame.—*Englishman.*

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Basti, 12th September.—Rainfall from seventy to eighty-four tenths. Early rice harvest hindered by excessive rain, and outturn will be somewhat diminished. Late rice also in some danger. Rain stopped on 12th. No more cholera.

Gorakhpur, 16th September.—Rainfall from nine to fifty-[illegible]. Dry weather wanted for early rice [illegible]

Ghazipur, 16th September.—Rainfall fourteen tenths. Cloudless weather at present. Crops flourishing. Ganges again rising. Some cholera in city and district.

Mirzapur, 14th September.—Rainfall from twenty-three to forty-five tenths, followed by dry weather. Early rice harvest going on; outturn expected to be above average.

Benares, 16th September.—No change. Fine weather.

Azimgurh, 12th September.—Rainfall from seven to fifty-eight tenths. Early rice harvest nearly over. Prospects of late rice continue good. Prices falling.

Jaunpur, 12th September.—Rainfall twenty to fifty-eight tenths, doing good. Reports still received of damage to sugarcane by insects. Other rain crops good.

Allahabad, 16th September.—Rainfall thirty-five tenths. Early kharif harvest and rabi ploughing general.

Banda, 11th September.—Average rainfall nineteen tenths, followed by fair weather, which is much wanted.

Kirwi, 11th September.—Rainfall three to thirty-two tenths, with broken weather. Season very prosperous.

Hamirpur, 12th September.—Rainfall 9 to 36 tenths. Crops have profited by fair weather.

Jalaun, 12th September.—Rainfall five to forty-seven tenths. A break wanted in Urai; but prospects on the whole good. Early kharif harvest general.

Jhansi, 16th September.—Rainfall twenty-seven tenths, followed by five days of fine weather. Prospects good.

Cawnpore, 16th September.—Average rainfall forty-eight tenths. Crops along the Isan Nadi flooded, but prospects generally good.

Farukhabad, 16th September.—Average rainfall eight inches, followed by fine weather. Prospects improved.

Agra, 16th September.—Rainfall from one to twenty-seven tenths, followed by fair weather. Prospects good, except in Jalesar.

Muttra, 14th September.—Rainfall eleven tenths. Fair weather begun, and is doing much good.

Aligarh, 15th September.—Average rainfall twenty-five tenths. Indigo and maize harvested. Great inundations in south.

Meerut, 16th September.—Rainfall twenty-six tenths. Prospects good.

Saharanpur, 16th September.—Rainfall thirty tenths. *Prospects* good.

Bijnaur, 14th September.—Rainfall from eighteen to thirty-two tenths. Fine weather needed; but rabi ploughings continue, and prospects good.

Moradabad, 16th September.—Average rainfall fifty-two tenths. Fair weather set in. Crops on high lands good, but poor in low lands. General outturn not good, except of rice.

Bareilly, 16th September.—Rainfall one hundred and seventeen tenths, with fine weather since 12th. Damage done, especially to crops on low lands. Early kharif harvest begun in parts. Fine weather since 12th.

General remarks.—The rains ended all over the province on 12th and 13th. Average crop expected to be good, and if there is another heavy downpour in a fortnight the prospects would be very good.

FORMOSA AFFAIRS.

(*North China Herald.*)

The latest news from Japan relating to the Formosa Expedition and the consequent difficulty with China, would be pacific were it not for the statement that the former power, in offering to withdraw her troops on China guaranteeing that she will prevent outrages by the savages in future, requires also the admission by the Peking Cabinet that she has been in the right and was justified in sending the expedition. The new Embassy reported to be on its way, and some of the members of which actually arrived yesterday by the Costa Rica may, however, be intended to avert collision. But the popular tendency in Japan seems to be all for war; and there can be no doubt that if the countries come into collision at an early date, China will be badly off with her present naval and military disorganization.

The evident intention of the Chinese to assume an offensive attitude, should it become necessary in the present position of affairs with Japan, and their preparations for the embarkation of a large number of troops for Formosa, do not appear to alarm the people of the aggressive island empire very much. The surmise has been hazarded that, if war ensue, the Japanese, with their usual astuteness, may leave their small army in Formosa, securely posted by this time no doubt, to divert the celestial hosts, and turn their attention to the mainland, the coasts of which will have been drained of effective soldiery. We believe it is a fact that they have been large buyers lately of charts of the Yangtze and the Coast waters of China. The Chinese, on the other hand, have been restricting their enquiries to charts of Formosa.

The special correspondent of the *China Mail* writes from Amoy on the 1st August:—"I hear from a reliable source that the Japanese will not evacuate the Island except on receipt of an indemnity for the expenses of their expedition. On the other hand, the [illegible] at the demand, and have sent an ultimatum to the Japanese to leave within 100 days from the 21st June. The Japanese have cut a road from Haungkiau in a direct line to the eastern coast, and have occupied the coast this side (west) to the north of the new road. Such being the case, a war is almost inevitable, and China is making every preparation for such a contingency. They have contracted, it is said, to have a cable laid from Taiwanfoo to Amoy at a cost of dls. 8[illegible],000. Whether this [illegible] is correct or not it is impossible to say. [illegible] are concentrating their troops in Formosa, [illegible] in the island are strongly garrisoned. [illegible] alone, they have about 10,000 soldiers. Some [illegible] drilled troops are [illegible] from Canton, and about the [illegible] Chow-foo. The last mentioned [illegible] known in a few days. Large force [illegible] Amoy is to be strongly fortified [illegible] now in port undergoing [illegible] Some of the Japanese [illegible] minutely. Amoy [illegible] a very con[illegible] The writer [illegible] that Japan [illegible] will get it. He [illegible] man-of-war was wrecked while surveying the coast of Formosa, but whether she is totally lost or only damaged, is not known."

BENGAL FAMINE.

TWENTY-SIXTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM 4TH TO THE 17TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

Weather and Rainfall.—During the last fortnight the weather has throughout almost the whole of the country been everything that could be wished. Almost immediately after the last narrative was written, the long-continued drought which had caused so much anxiety in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, and in parts of Tirhoot, Rungpore, and Moorshedabad, came to an end, and since then there have been constant and copious falls of rain almost everywhere. More is still wanted in Burdwan, parts of Tirhoot, Sarun, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad, but everywhere else quite enough has fallen for present needs; and in parts of Hazareebagh and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the rain is said to have been superabundant and fine weather is said to be wanted.

Prospects of Crops.—The prospects of the crops having greatly improved under the plenteous rains of the last fortnight, it is only necessary for the present favourable weather to continue till the end of the first week in October to have an unusually large crop in the greater number of districts. In these districts where planting has been delayed by the absence of rain, it will require a more lengthened period of rainy weather to render a good crop certain; and all that can be said now is that there is no present fear of the failure of the crops, except over a very small and comparatively insignificant area, and that throughout by far the greater part of the country the prospects are better than those of ordinary years, and nowhere can it be said that the crops are irretrievably lost. Even in those districts where the late rice has been destroyed by the unusually severe floods which have inundated large tracts in the Sarun, Tirhoot, Monghyr, Moorshedabad and Nuddea districts, it will probably be found possible to secure a rice crop by planting out seedlings as the waters recede, and in the northern districts the yield of the cold-weather crops in the inundated tracts is almost certain to be very much above the average.

Prices.—Prices have, on the whole, been pretty steady during the fortnight; they have risen in many districts, but the rise in no case has been large, and in many districts it has been exceedingly small. On the other hand, there are some instances of a notable fall in prices, especially in Dinagepore, Chumparun, and Purneah. In the first district the price of rice has fallen from 12 seers 12 chittacks to 17 seers; in Chumparun the fall has been from 12 seers to 18-8, and in Purneah from 13 to 18. In Purneah rice is now cheaper than it was this time last year, and in Chumparun the prices of the two periods are exactly the same. Rice is also cheap as compared with average prices in Hazareebagh and Lohardugga, especially in the latter district. The general movement has been as follows:—The price of rice has fallen in Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Sylhet, Gya, Chumparun, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Pooree, Balasor, Hazareebagh, Lohardugga, Singbhoom and Maunbhoom, and barley has fallen in Sarun. Prices have risen in Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Maldah, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Julpigoree, Dacca, Fureedpore, Chittagong, Patna, Shahabad, Sonthal Pergunnahs and Cuttack, and elsewhere they have been stationary.

Private Trade.—The transport of food-grains by the railway has almost entirely ceased, but the downward river traffic shows signs of increasing activity, as 4,258 tons of food grains, chiefly wheat and gram, were registered as passing Sahebgunge in the fortnight ending the 29th August, against 861 tons registered in the previous fortnight. The upward traffic also shows an increase of 366 tons.

Tirhoot.—Things have improved very materially in this district since the date of the last narrative. Even in Warrisnuggur, whence the reports of the preceding fortnight were most gloomy, an 8 anna autumn and a 10-anna winter crop were expected, and elsewhere, throughout North Tirhoot, present prospects are generally exceeding satisfactory. In South Tirhoot, though the late rains have improved prospects, yet in parts of the Mozufferpore Subdivision the crops are said to want more rain immediately. In the South large areas have been inundated, but to judge from the district officers' reports, the floods seem, on the whole, to have done more good than harm, as throughout the greater part of the country it has filled rice-fields with water, where the plants were previously dying from want of rain. It appears, however, to have done a good deal of harm to the root crops, which are largely grown in the Tajpore Sub-division, though the damage done to the potatoes seems to be by no means irretrievable.

Chumparun.—There is nothing to remark about this district, except that the prospect continue steadily to improve, and now even from the south east of the district, where a failure of the crops was looked for, the Collector who has just returned from there, reports that an average crop may with favourable weather be expected.

[illegible] able damage in this district, [illegible] arising is said to have caused the increase [illegible] distress which is shown by the additional numbers [illegible] relief works. Parts of the district are said not to have had sufficient rain, while others immediately adjoining them have had abundance.

South Behar.—It is expected that relief operations in these districts will cease immediately, and that they will no longer be considered as distressed tracts.

Bhagulpore Division.—The reports from all parts of the districts of this division coincide in stating that the prospects for the future season are most excellent. Some little local damage has been done by floods in Beegoo Serai in Monghyr, but as these have made a full winter crop almost a certainty, the temporary inconvenience caused by the inundation cannot be said to have caused any serious injury. Relief operations are everywhere being contracted, and should prospects continue as good as at present the services of all, or nearly all, the special relief officers will probably be dispensed with by the end of this or the beginning of next month and things return to their normal condition.

Rajshahye Division.—Last fortnight some doubt was expressed as to the prospects of the crops in parts of this division, but all fears have for the present been allayed by the late copious rains. It is only in two small tracts of Moorshedabad that any fears for the future are now felt—one to the east, where the floods have destroyed at all events a portion of the late rice crop, but even where the lately planted seedlings have been destroyed, it is still considered possible to get a crop from fresh plantings, and the damage may probably not turn out so great as it was feared it would at first. In the west, rain had greatly improved the prospects, but more was wanted to put an entire end to present anxiety. In this division it is only necessary to wait till the prospects of the winter crops are completely assured before breaking up the special relief establishments.

Chota Nagpore.—There is still some little distress in Manbhoom, but that is decreasing, and with improved prospects will rapidly disappear.

Burdwan Division.—It is in this division alone that I have to report an increase of distress during the present fortnight, though even now signs are not wanting that it will soon decrease. There is a decided improvement in the Bankoora district, and the Collector of Beerbhoom speaks hopefully of the future. In Burdwan things remain much as before, but in Hooghly the pressure has greatly increased. In these two latter districts the prospects of the future crops, though improved, are by no means such as to leave no room for anxiety: the population is so dense, and has suffered so much from fever of late years, that there are always large numbers living on charity and certain to be reduced to great straits when the smallest strain comes, and they can no longer be supported by their neighbours and relatives, who have been forced by the doubtful prospects of the coming harvest to curtail their outgoings.

Relief Works.—The total number on relief works during the fortnight was 331,982 as compared with 395,402 for that preceding it.

The returns show a decrease in every district, except Sarun and the districts of the Burdwan division, in Monghyr, Purneah, Rungpore, and Manbhoom relief works have ceased altogether, while in Bogra the number on the works is quite nominal. On the more important works, such as the Gunduk Canal and Northern Bengal Railway, labour is said to be very scarce, and profitable employment could be given to considerably larger numbers if they could be procured.

Gunduk Canal and Embankment.—The work on the canal has been greatly impeded during the past fortnight by the quantity of rain that has fallen; 62,449 cubic feet have been excavated during the fortnight. On the embankment breaches have been closed, and 7,32,083 cubic feet of earth-work thrown up, besides 7,47,265 superficial feet of turfing and dressing on the upper embankment, of which 42 miles are now reported complete. On the lower embankment 40,660 cubic feet of earth-work were put into the breach at Hajeepore. On the Sarun side the officers have been occupied day and night in watching the embankment and guarding against a breach; this has been done successfully, though the trial was very severe, and the works are now being still further strengthened.

Soane Canal.—This can no longer be regarded as a relief work, as distress has almost disappeared from the country which the canal passes through.

Northern Bengal Railway.—The total amount of earth-work, completed up to the 5th instant was 7,67,34,000 cubic feet of earth-work, equal to 156 miles of a bank 10 feet high, with a top width of 16 feet. During the fortnight 242 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work were thrown up. Labour is said to be very scarce and work is retarded by the continual absence of clerks and officers on account of sickness. The general health of the staff is said to have not at all improved.

The number of persons in the receipt of charitable relief was 476,248 as compared with 625,252 during the previous fortnight.

The decrease in numbers continues to be general except in Pubna, Hooghly and Burdwan. In the first-named district the increase was caused by the flood, which added a considerable number suddenly to the applicants for relief, but it will probably be very temporary. In Hooghly and Burdwan, however, though it is to be hoped no further increase will take place, yet the numbers cannot be expected to decrease materially till the prospects of the crops are sufficiently secured to allow of the begging population returning to their ordinary means of support. The numbers on relief works and charitable relief combined amount to 808,230 for the present fortnight against 1,020,654 the numbers stated in the last narrative, being a total decrease of 212,424 persons against 53,634, the decrease last reported.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S ADDRESS.

The address of the President of the British Association is always looked forward to with great interest as well by the literary as by the scientific part of the community. The somewhat popular constitution of the Association controls the selection of President so far as to prevent the choice of a dry specialist, however high his reputation may stand—an advantage, however, which is not much felt at the present day, when we have few eminent specialists who do not possess sufficient breadth of knowledge and interest to enable them to fill the position satisfactorily. Hence the President is generally a man well known to the public, and as there is a tacit understanding that his address should not be too technical, the result is that we have the pleasure of hearing a statement of the achievements and prospects of science, or of some special branch of it, made by a man fully qualified to speak with authority, and with every imaginable stimulus to acquit himself as well as possible on account of the publicity of the occasion and the honour that has been done to him by his selection for the post. And there is a particular interest in the occasion when the President is a man who has not escaped taking a share in the public controversies of the day. Prevented by his position from appearing as the partisan and yet not expected to sink his own personality so far as to avoid the subjects with which his name is connected and through which he is best known to his audience, he has the task of combining the aims of an advocate with something of the formal impartiality of a judge. In selecting Professor Tyndall for the post the Committee must have felt that they were choosing a man who was specially qualified for it. There could be no fear that he would fail in maintaining his individuality, and, on the other hand, so practised and popular a speaker might well be trusted to avoid giving offence. He has more than once, it is true, incurred great odium by the outspoken way in which he has declared his opinions, and he has been pronounced rash for so doing; but it has required only a few years to see that he had calculated better than his adversaries the amount of popular support that his views would presently obtain. His acquaintance with Germany has probably taught him that honest impatience of any concealment of opinion which is so characteristic of the country which was obliged to content itself with intellectual freedom until the fortune of war led to its becoming politically free; but he has not lost the caution of his native land. There was just as little doubt that his address would be a success when delivered as there was that it would provoke keen controversy afterwards.

In neither respect has his address disappointed expectations. It is somewhat premature to speak of the controversy it will excite, but both the subject and the treatment were such as to render it all too certain that controversy will follow. We confess that we were surprised that the President so wholly abandoned himself to elaborating one idea, and that one so distasteful to a large portion of those interested in science—the idea of the utterly mechanical nature of the universe, animate and inanimate alike. That he would touch on the so-called points at issue between science and religion was to be anticipated, but we expected that past experience would have taught him to content himself with incidental references to them, without taking one for his text. But he has shown himself to be one of those eager champions of science whose zeal will not permit them to allow science to colonize quietly district after district over which of old theology exercised a nominal sway, but who insist on the formal cession of the whole. Such champions are responsible for most of the ill-feeling between the members of the two schools of thought, if we may call them so. There would be little opposition if those parts of the universe only with which science could deal were formally claimed. No doubt theology thought it a usurpation when she was dictated to on the subject of the structure of the solar system. But she soon found that her own ideas were very vague and scant on the subject, and rested on no basis whatever, while the rival ones were clear in detail, and rested on indefeasible evidence. So she gave up with a tolerably good grace, and subsequently showed that she had so far profited by the lesson as to repeat the process with much greater grace when geology and other sciences came to take from her other portions of the unknown, which she had supposed to be beyond the reach of science and to be in her own realm. But theology still objects to make formal cession of lands which science can no more cultivate than she can, and really this tolerably harmless little peculiarity might as well be so far respected as that one should not go out of the way to provoke opposition by insisting publicly on her ceding them. Darwinianism, so far as it has been demonstrated with any degree of certainty, is as freely admitted by that part of the clergy who keep pace with the literature of the day as were the fundamentals of geology some few years ago; and when we are in a position to demonstrate the mechanical origin of life, or even to make it probable, save by a superficial generalization whose cogency varies inversely as the thoroughness of the study on which it is based, then the same people will admit the truth of this doctrine. But they have a right to demand that we shall not ante-date the possible discoveries of the future and require from them immediate belief. One of the worst effects of this course of conduct is that the opposition which it raises renders social reformers powerless against forms of practical superstition which would long ago have vanished under the influence of growing enlightenment, had not the pioneers of that enlightenment caused it to be viewed with so much jealousy by the mentally more conservative part of the community.

[illegible]

[illegible] on the [illegible] of the tone and structure of Professor Tyndall's address may be obtained by imagining some eminently diplomatic Italian Minister of the present [illegible] some Italian Lord Granville—addressing an influential audience, partly lay and partly clerical, on the question of the temporal power of the Pope. He would point out how in the very earliest times there had been eminent men who had doubted the advisableness of such a power and who had even prophesied its dissolution; and while sketching the progress of this idea, he would dwell on the encroachments that had actually been made on the Pope's temporal sway, and how these encroachments had subsequently been acquiesced in, and were at present so little subjects of contention that the very persons who had been instrumental in effecting them were now honoured names. All this would be done without a trace of hardness; and if he chanced to mention that the Papal States were governed at certain periods execrably, or to dwell for a moment on the happy condition of people living at the same time but under different governments, he would protest against its being his intention to impute any blame to any one, and would probably go out of his way to excuse it in some ingeniously unsatisfactory manner. He would urge that, after all, the temporal kingdom claimed was very small and unimportant compared with other kingdoms; that it could not be of importance to so great a spiritual potentate whether or not he retained that little fragment of temporal sovereignty—nay, that by challenging rivalry with other temporal sovereigns his dignity was rather diminished thereby; and he would conclude with the assurance that all felt how greatly his spiritual power differed from, and in fact transcended, aught that mere earthly monarchs claimed, and that they fully felt and rejoiced at its unassailableness. But throughout the whole would run a quiet consciousness, expressed rather in style and manner than in words, that while it was well to speak thus in order that all things might be done amicably and with good feeling, it was not of the slightest importance to the thing itself; for that, whether the clerical portion of his audience liked it or not, the said temporal power must go, and that speedily and irrevocably. Just such an address was that of the President on Wednesday last. He dwelt first on the crude but far-seeing guesses of such men among the ancients as Democritus, Empedocles, and Lucretius at a scientific theory of the universe, and showed how they heralded the advance that was to be made in ages long subsequent to them, whereby domain after domain of phenomena would cease to be regarded as the results of capricious and anthropomorphic powers, and would be allowed to be under the rule of fixed laws. Then he touched on the scientific stagnation of the middle ages in Christendom, and the bitter persecution to which the forerunners of our present enlightenment were exposed. But he makes admirable excuses for this conduct of the Christian Church of that day, so that we are bound to regard the fact that warm praises of the Mahomedans follow as the consequence solely of his impartiality and his adoption of a chronological arrangement. Through Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton he passes on to Pere Gassendi; and then we arrive at one of the most characteristic parts of the whole, the digression on Bishop Butler, whom he makes hold an imaginary discussion with a follower of the Lucretian philosophy. It is needless to say that the result of this dialogue is satisfactory to all parties; that if the Lucretian is shown to be too narrow in some of his views, yet the Bishop obtains his victory by arguments which, if they are not quite such as he would have used, have the greater merits of being offensive to no one, and of pointing directly to the amicable arrangement to which the address is meant to lead up. Then Darwin and Spencer come under review. Vast as are our obligations to Mr. Darwin, and greatly as he has tended to raise the reputation of English science in the eyes of the world at large, we cannot approve of such fulsome adulation of a living man as was indulged in by Professor Tyndall in relation to him. The general principle that extravagant compliments uttered in the presence of the person to whom they refer are an impertinence applies to extravagant laudations in a public address like that of the President of the British Association, if the person be alive, even though he be not actually present to hear them. These writers carry him to the extreme point of his advance. The former supplies him both with an account of the development of the physical nature of the higher forms of life and with an explanation of the cause of that development. What Darwin has done for physiology Spencer would do for psychology, by applying to the nervous system particularly the principles which his teacher has already enunciated for the physical system generally.

Adopting the conclusions of these writers, if only as provisional and imperfect solutions, at least so far that they can only be supplanted by others framed on the same general lines, Professor Tyndall stands face to face with the question with which he has in reality been dealing throughout—Are we still to leave to the domain of special creation the origin of life and consciousness? And here he professes himself deserted by these his latest guides (though this is hardly fair to Mr. Spencer), and, facing the question as it were alone, he pronounces in favour of the theory that life arose from the automatic action of matter. "Abandoning all disguise," he says, "the confession I feel bound to make before you is that I prolong the vision backwards across the boundary of the experimental evidence, and discern in that matter which we in our ignorance, and notwithstanding our professed reverence for its Creator, have hitherto covered with opprobrium, the promise and potency of every form and quality of life." The boldness of this utterance is, however, speedily toned down though rather in form than reality. Though it is clear that the speaker would cut off religious ideas from all contact with the external world, yet religion is not to be banished from the human mind. On the contrary, he speaks of the "immoveable basis of the religious sentiment in the emotional nature of man," and is even so gracious as to intimate that it may be made useful. "The lifting of the life" is the essential point, and as long as dogmatism, fanaticism, and intolerance are kept out, various modes of leverage may be employed to raise life to a higher level. Science itself not unfrequently derives motive power from an ultra-scientific source." Having thus patted religion on the back, with assurances that science does not object to it if it will kindly give up all that science wants it to give up, he proceeds to his peroration, which, whatever may be thought of its sentiment, must be credited with possessing great dignity and force. There is no concealment of the claim that he makes on behalf of science. It is true that he phrases it as a claim to the right of discussing the subjects of which he has been speaking as being within the scope of science; but the hint that at the present day the choice of "intellectual peace at the price of intellectual death" is open to us, and the reference to the "inexorable advance of man's understanding in the path of knowledge," mean much more than that phrase might be supposed to convey. It means that man's life from its birth to its death is its commencement, to its death, which is its extinction, is to be a subject for science, and for science alone, and though up to this time the President had maintained a most gracious tone towards the highly idealized form of religion of which he approves, yet he now cannot be persuaded to make any greater concession to it than the assurance that, if the human mind, after enjoying all the happiness that science and art can give, still remains unsatisfied and persists in thinking of and trying to fashion "the mystery from which it has emerged," the speaker would affirm it to be a field for the noblest exercise of the "creative faculties."

No doubt many persons will hail with delight this outspoken demand for complete freedom to regard all knowledge as scientific as opposed to religious, and they will admire the honesty of purpose which led Professor Tyndall to choose his presidential address as the occasion of his manifesto. While we fully appreciate the honesty of the motive which led to the choice, we much doubt its wisdom. As we have before said, there is not the slightest opposition on the part of any Church or religious party to any special study. Even the Ultramontanes, though they must be sorely troubled to reconcile this part of their conduct with the Syllabus, do not dare openly to object to any department of research, and only hinder it, if at all, by supporting and assisting those who attack it by arguments and other legitimate weapons. And, this being the case, we do not see why those who are not trained for special researches, but rather for being the spokesmen of science, should bring odium upon it by trumpeting forth on occasions like these such of their beliefs as are most controverted even among themselves, and are most objected to by a large part of the outside world. It does not do much to settle the questions in dispute. Professor Tyndall confesses, as of course he must, that in deciding that the atoms possess in themselves the potentiality of forming conscious beings he goes beyond evidence, and under such circumstances he cannot claim to have established a right to be followed by others. If the step be a right one, it will be taken in due course of time by mankind in general, and the way to hasten that time is by increasing the evidence on the subject, and not by rousing opposition by confessedly premature manifestoes. The world takes a long time to digest new knowledge, but it does inevitably digest it at last. When this is done, its behaviour will be effected thereby in the right way, but you cannot antedate that time by preaching what, after all, are only possibilities, not certainties. And the occasion is one which should be sacred to science, not to polemics between science and its real or fancied foes. There is too much danger of so popular a gathering as that of the British Association becoming too dilettante in tone and doing little or nothing for the real progress of science. Nothing pleases dabblers in science better than wide generalizations, and the less rigorous the demonstration the less difficult is it to them to master. Such people will necessarily be attracted by an address like that of Professor Tyndall, but they are not desirable members of a scientific association. On the other hand, many real scientific workers will be offended by it (apart from any religious grounds), because this light and easy theorizing, which finds no difficulties in framing hypotheses or in hypothesizing the evidence necessary to justify so doing, is positively distasteful to those who are patiently demonstrating the detailed truths of science, and who know perfectly well that it is only thus that science can be permanently advanced. It is not jealousy on their part, but it arises from a fear that the applause which attends the man who is the first to make generally known a scientific guess or discovery may not only stimulate unscientific haste in conjecture, but may lead scientific men to prefer to gain renown through the discoveries of others rather than to merit it through their own. And we think that when the direct effect of hearing the speech has passed away, there will be not a few even of the enthusiastic audience that applauded Professor Tyndall who will be of opinion that it would have been better if the address of the President of the British Association had been more strictly confined to subjects directly connected with the immediate work of scientific discovery.—*Saturday Review.*

THE "TITLE OF REVEREND."

Men's minds have been of late so largely given to ecclesiastical questions that it is not wonderful that now that the Silly Season has set in, its little shower and breezes have taken an ecclesiastical character. The letter of the Bishop of Lincoln about giving the title of "Reverend" to a Wesleyan minister, came at a happy moment for the tribe who, as soon as the Session of Parliament is over, run to show off their small learning in the shape of letters to the *Times*. There can, we think, be no doubt that the Bishop was wrong. No kind of principle is involved in giving the "title of Reverend" to a Dissenting minister. The thing is so wholly indifferent that the men who hold the highest notions of sacerdotal power and dignity, might do it without giving up one jot of his position. We have heard of a man who was so orthodox that whenever he passed a place of Nonconformist worship, he used to cross himself and spit. We have heard of another who, being himself the son of a Nonconformist minister, reached that pitch of zeal that he made it a matter of conscience always to direct to his father, not as "Reverend," but as "Esquire." Now we venture to think that in this last case the description of "Esquire" must have been, from any point of view, as inaccurate as "Reverend;" and even the man who crossed himself and spat, if he could have brought himself to do an act of courtesy to such a priest of Baal as he must have deemed the occupant of the tabernacle, might have done that act of courtesy without any damage to his own faith in the exclusive divine commission of duly ordained bishops, priests, and deacons. We can understand a Roman Catholic refusing to give the name [illegible] Anglican prelate whom he does not [illegible] and an Anglican refusing to give the title of Bishop of Beverley or Birmingham to one whom, though he holds him to be a true bishop, he does not hold to have any lawful jurisdiction at Beverley or Birmingham. Few people would see any surrender of principle in giving the mere title; still it is quite intelligible that there may be a real scruple of conscience either way. To call a man bishop or priest whom the speaker does not look on as a lawful bishop or priest may to very scrupulous minds seem like the assertion of a falsehood; but in adding or not adding a mere adjective prefix of "Reverend" to a man's name there can be no question of principle any way. Such an adjective is a mere piece of courtesy which involves no doctrine and no fact. To call a man "Reverend," or worthy of respect, involves no question whatever as to the validity of a man's orders; it does not necessarily imply that he claims to be a minister of religion at all, for we have before now seen such a formula as the "Reverend Judges." If any scruple could arise, it would be about calling a man "Reverend" whose personal conduct did not entitle him to respect, just as the same scruple might be raised as to calling a man "honourable," "learned," or "gallant," who may personally not deserve the adjective which courtesy attaches to all members of his rank or profession.

"Honourable" and "Reverend" are in truth mere adjectives of courtesy, exactly like "learned" and "gallant." It is simply by accident that the one pair of adjectives sticks closer to their bearers than the other pair. In any formal description we always call the peer's son "Honourable So-and-So," and the clergyman "Reverend So-and-So"; but though the barrister and the naval or military officer are in certain formulæ spoken of as "learned" and "gallant," we do not in any case speak or write of the one as "Learned John Snooks," or of the other as "Gallant Peter Tomkins." It might have so happened that, as an ordinary clergyman is called Reverend, a Dean Very Reverend, a Bishop Right Reverend, and an Archbishop Most Reverend, so an ordinary barrister might be called Learned, a Queen's Counsel Very Learned, a Puisne Judge Right Learned, and a Chief Justice Most Learned. And if the army had adopted a like ascending scale of gallantry, we might have questions raised whether Volunteer officers were entitled, any more than Nonconformist ministers, to the special adjective belonging to their Volunteer rank. It is mere chance that "learned" and "gallant," though the accepted adjectives for two professions, have not actually become part of the personal style of each member of those professions. "Honourable" and "Reverend" have stuck much closer, and of the two "Reverend" has stuck much closer than "Honourable." No peer's son puts "Honourable," no Privy Councillor puts "Right Honourable" on his card. But every clergyman, as far as we know, puts "Reverend" on his card, and we have even seen so grotesque a formula as "Rev. and Mr. A. B." Now a man may very properly put "Lord" or "Sir" on his card, because those words are strictly titles which merely mark the fact of his rank; but the adjectives "Honourable" and "Reverend" are strictly not the description of a certain rank or profession, but the assertion of the virtues which are thought to become that rank or profession. A man may very properly tell another that he is a peer or a baronet, which are simply facts; he should not himself tell you that he is "Honourable" or "Reverend," as that is a point about which there may be a difference of opinion. But, as things now stand, the conventionally "Reverend" man asks us, almost orders us, to revere him, while the conventionally "Honourable" man more modestly waits till we honour him of our own free will. In fact, to the clerical mind at least "Reverend" has ceased to be a mere respectful adjective like the others; it has got to be looked on as being something even more than the description of a profession; it has almost come to be the assertion of a doctrine. In short, all these adjective titles, or, more strictly, adjective descriptions from "Most Noble" and "Most Reverend" down to "Reverend," "learned," and "gallant," are simply cases of the old fashion of not speaking of any man without some respectful epithet. There was a time when people applied such epithets almost as they pleased, but usage has gradually settled what adjectives are to be given to this or that rank, office, or profession. But all this is simply a matter of usage, not of principle. To use any of them wrongly, to leave one of them out where it ought to be used, to put one of them in where it ought not to be used, is at the worst a sign of rudeness or ignorance; it involves no misstatement of fact. Usage settles the whole thing. If usage dictates that the Dissenting minister should be called "Reverend," the man who looks on his claims to the ministry as a mere imposture may still give him the description which usage prescribes, just as he may without scruple of conscience apply the adjective "Honourable" to a peer's son whose personal conduct he knows to have been dishonourable, or the adjective "learned" to a barrister whose stock of legal knowledge he may know to be very small.

The stiffening of all these honorary adjectives, which were once bestowed with a good deal of free choice on the part of the bestower, into mere titular prefixes has necessarily happened gradually, and the stiffening took place in the higher ranks earlier than in the lower. But even in the higher ranks they cannot be looked on as quite settled during the seventeenth century. In the present ordination services the Archdeacon, or whoever else presents the candidates for the orders of Deacon and Priests, addresses the Bishop as "Reverend"—not as "Right Reverend"—

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"Father in God." But the Bishop who presents the Bishop-elect for consecration addresses the Archbishop as "Most Reverend Father in God," and it is plain that this same address must be used when, as sometimes happens, the chief officiating Bishop at a consecration is not an Archbishop. We have before us a portrait of Bishop Pearson prefixed to the fifth edition of his Exposition of the Creed, bearing date 1683, in which he is described as "Reverendus in Christo Pater," not "Reverendissimus" or "admodum Reverendus"; but, to show how unfixed the use of adjectives of this kind still was, Pearson himself, in his dedication addressed to his parishioners of Eastcheap, describes them as "The Right Worshipful and Well beloved." In Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, printed in 1691, Wharton, writing in 1689, addresses his dedication to Sancroft as "Reverendissimus in Christo Pater ac Dominus," but he begins in the vocative case, "Illustrissime praesul," which has never become a formal description of an English Archbishop. It would take a good deal of trouble, more perhaps than the thing is worth, to trace the exact time when each adjective stiffened from a complimentary epithet into an adjective title. Some such epithets have never come into conventional use at all. Thus, in the sixteenth century a lady was sometimes addressed or described as "right virtuous," but "Right Virtuous" certainly never became a formal title of anybody. Among the clerical descriptions we fancy that those of Deans and Archdeacons, "Very Reverend" and "Venerable," are the most modern of all. "Vir venerabilis" was, at least as late as the sixteenth century, a common way of speaking of any man, clerical or lay, whom the speaker delighted to honour, and we have seen books in the last century, and we think in the present, in whose title pages an Archdeacon is described simply as "Reverend." The correspondents of the *Times* are doubtless right in the inferences which they make from title-pages and parish registers to show that all through the seventeenth century, "Reverend," as applied to a clergyman, was simply a complimentary adjective, often coupled or alternating with some other complimentary adjective, the title being Mr. or Dr. according to his degree. We remember two editions of Hooker, in one of which he is described as "that learned and judicious divine, Mr. Richard Hooker," and in another as "Mr. Richard Hooker, that godly, learned, judicious and eloquent divine." Here we have a number of epithets among which "Reverend" is not found. None of them has stuck to the clerical order as a whole, though one of them has stuck to Hooker himself. "Reverend" doubtless stuck more easily than any other simply because of its vagueness; but it certainly did not become a merely conventional title till the last century, and traces of its earlier use lingered on till our own time. Thirty years back the University preachers at Oxford were always announced as "Rev. Mr. B."; that is to say, the man bore his title as a Master of Arts with the complimentary adjective "Reverend." Now it is "Rev. John B.," the title being lost in the adjective.

As for the correspondents of the *Times*, a seventeenth-century poet bids us not to scorn to "pick out treasures from an earthen pot." Here and there a fact may be learned even from the blunderers, or from that class yet more amusing than the blunderers—those who have got hold of a truth, but who put it in such a way as to show more ignorance than any blunder. This peculiar gift seems to be a special inheritance of those who write the "table-talk" in the *Guardian*. But it comes out also in a very respectable measure in some correspondents of the *Times*. Anyhow, we must put on record, as the very first fruits of the present Silly Season, the state of mind of Mr. Brooke Lambert, who writes from Tamworth to explain to the world, with no small degree of triumph, that he does not know the difference between a Nonconformist and a Non-juror. This is a promising beginning, which it will be hard for any later practitioner in the art to outdo. Mr. Brooke Lambert is in such a desperate hurry to be thankful for a very small mercy that he sees a sign of liberality towards the Dissenting brother where the entry, if it marks anything, really marks sympathy with one who clave to the Popish Pretender, and refused the oaths to the Protestant sovereign. Here is Mr. Lambert, Reverend doubtless, if not learned, to speak for himself:—

> I am thankful, for the honour of my parish, to say that it was not withheld even in a case which reminds one of the matter discussed at the Camborne Conference. It fell to the lot of one of my predecessors to bury a Nonconformist. The entry of the burial is as follows, 1736-37:—"10 March, buried ye Rev. Thomas Worthington, a nonjuror of Tamworth." In this he only followed the example of an earlier vicar, who, when "Thomas Flavell, Presbyterian teacher of Tamworth," died, allowed him the prefix of Mr. (Master)—a prefix used with great parsimony in those days.

For Mr. Lambert there may be a possible excuse that the early associations of Tamworth, the mound of Æthelflæd and the minster of St. Edith, may have so occupied his mind that he feels ill at ease in such modern times as those of Nonjurors and Nonconformists. But what are we to say to the other gentleman, learned doubtless, if not Reverend, who writes from the Temple by the name of "S. P."? He is really worthy of being preserved at full length:—

> Sir,—The letter of the Rev. Brooke Lambert in the *Times* of to-day is not only exceedingly interesting, but valuable for the [illegible] of labour and research displayed.
>
> One of the instances, however, [illegible] strong enough in itself to support his argument. The term "nonjuror" did not necessarily imply a Nonconformist, and the Rev. Thomas Worthington, dying in 1736-7, might have been entitled to the prefix Reverend as having been an ordained priest of the Church of England, at the same time he would have been properly described as a nonjuror if, in consequence of his attachment to the exiled Royal family, he had declined to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to the Hanoverian dynasty. The conjecture—for, of course, it is nothing more—that Mr. Worthington was one of [illegible] by the date of his death, and you will observe his age is not given.
>
> I am, sir, yours obediently,
>
> S. P.
>
> Temple, August 1[illegible].

This is really perfect. Mr. Lambert's blunder, as a blunder, is first rate, and is not likely to be soon outdone. But "S. P." is master of the higher art. Nobody can deny any one of his propositions. The ingenious man who wrote a book to prove that Mahomet never was a Cardinal at Rome hardly gets beyond the learned gentleman who tells us that the term Nonjuror did not necessarily imply a Nonconformist. In short, if the season goes on as it has begun, it will be one of the richest on record.—*Saturday Review.*

THE RUSSIANS IN KHIVA.*

(*Times.*)

Soon after a certain telegram announcing that correspondents of American papers would not be permitted to go to Khiva had been received in London from a distinguished person in St. Petersburg, Mr. J. A. MacGahan, the writer of the book we are about to notice, set out with Mr. Schuyler, Secretary of the United States' Legation at the Russian capital, and sped as fast as he could towards the shores of the Sea of Aral, with letters for General Kaufmann, introducing him in his capacity as Special Correspondent of the *New York Herald*. He was not too soon; indeed we shall soon find he was too late. On a wide semicircle from the east to the south-west of Khiva, five detachments, each complete with infantry, cavalry, guns, and transport, were prepared in the winter of 1872-3, and when men discuss the power of Russia and what she can do in case of need it will be much to the purpose for them to recollect that four of these columns (forming three eventually), starting from stations more than 1,000 miles apart on the arc of that semicircle, after the most arduous and prolonged marches ever performed by regular troops, arrived within a day of each other before the walls of Khiva. The soldierly qualities of the men who executed this feat are not to be gainsaid. The book under review does full justice to the Russian infantry, and although some of the scenes described in it do the officers in command no credit, and reflect on the kindness of disposition for which the writer praises them, we must make some allowances for the circumstances under which they were acting, and remember that the combats in which they were engaged were, so to speak, seen under the microscope. The Russian authorities justified their determination not to permit any Correspondents to enter their camps on the ground that "they did not want the atrocities the troops might commit to be reported." Those who know how obedient the Russians are to their officers would not attach any importance to such a pretext; but, says Mr. MacGahan, "this reason was of course given to hide the real one, which was to prevent any Englishman from going to Khiva." All Europeans not Russian subjects are prohibited from entering Tashkend by a general order of the Government; but, before we are indignant at this, we must remember that foreigners till very lately were not allowed to come and go in India, and that Lord Cornwallis forbade a poor actor to play in Calcutta, and sent him back again, Englishman though he was, because he had arrived without permission from the Court of Directors. Whatever may have been the stratagems employed Mr. MacGahan to evade the authorities, he successfully made his way from St. Petersburg under the wing of Mr. Schuyler, who was going to Tashkent, and the book, which is divided into three parts—the first of personal adventure, the second of the campaign against Khiva, and the third of the razzia against the Yomuds—opens on the 19th of April with the account of their struggles to cross the Jaxartes, at a point 50 miles east of the northern shores of Lake Aral. So far they had come from Saratov, on the Volga, the present terminus of the Russian railway system eastwards, travelling in their tarantass, which, unwheeled and mounted on a sledge, slid smoothly over the crisp snow-fields through the snug German settlements on the river, till they experienced the unpleasantness of a transition to more Russian discomfort, in the journey from Nicolaievsk, Uralsk, and so on to Orenburg, where they halted for their rest. They there crossed the Ural on the ice, and were soon on the vast plains of Central Asia, among the Kirghiz, whose miserable horses, half starved after the long winter, though they were yoked three or four abreast, to the number of 10 or 20, could scarce drag their sledge along, and went shambling before them like a flock of sheep, unable to raise the ghost of a trot. The sufferings of this part of the journey—the cold, sleet, storms, blinding sunshine and semistarvation; the dreadful halting-places, hot, reeking, underground holes, covered with reeds and earth, with a smoking tea urn in the midst of the fœtid atmosphere; the unchanging plains, level as a floor, swept by icy blasts from Siberia, which drive the snow in whirlwinds scudding like giant spectres; where for days and weeks you see nothing but snow and sky, and are the moving centre of a horizon-bounded flat which seems to move with you, and weigh you down like a monstrous millstone; the glare which dazzles and burns; the nights passed in a half-frozen comatose state; the skeleton horses—well may the traveller say, "I shiver now at the bare remembrance of it all." How long this part of the journey lasted we do not know, but week after week found them gliding silently forward, till, as they approached the Syr Daria, the snow began to disappear and the mud to take its place on the road. The Spring was now abroad on the Steppe and the air was laden with the odour of wild flowers, and the whole plain was alive with hordes of the Kirghiz, in their migration northwards. The weary travellers next entered the desert of the Kara-Kum, and plodded drearily onwards in the sand, day after day, and night after night, till one bright sunny afternoon they ascended a sandy dune, and hailed with delight "the dark blue waters of the Aral Sea, lying in the midst of the waste of yellow sands, and glimmering in the sunlight like a turquoise set in gold." The next day they reached Kazala, Fort No. 1, the first link of the chain which is to extend and lengthen till the disavowed testament of Czar Peter has been worked out, as all true Russians hope. This the entering wedge which they drove so lately as 1847 into Central Asia—an intrenched earthwork, 200 yards square, defended by a few light guns, with a garrison of 1,000 men, which could be rendered untenable by a single battery of Modern artillery in half-an-hour, but which is impregnable to Asiatic hordes. Here the old process of growing towns is repeated—a hamlet springs up under shelter of the strong place, which secures order and commerce, and by degrees the hamlet swells into a city. Kazala now numbers 5,000 hybrid inhabitants, and there is already a Navy Yard on the Jaxartes, which rushes by, a quarter of a mile wide, between banks sometimes covered with a rich sward, sometimes with jungle, "the lurking-place of tigers." Six iron steamers, built in Sweden, London, or Liverpool, and brought here piecemeal on the backs of camels, and a fleet of barges afloat attest the energies of the Russians, and they were now all being loaded with stores for the Oxus, to aid Kaufmann's column on its way to Khiva. But the news Mr. MacGahan heard here was disheartening. When he left St. Petersburg he hoped to overtake the column of the Grand Duke Nicholas at Kazala, but the delays on the way had prepared him for some disappointment. He did not at all expect, however, to find that 500 miles of a hostile country had already been placed between him and the force he started with the intention of joining. The Grand Duke had, in fact, left the fort on the 21st of March; had reached Irkibai, on the Yani Daria, on the 6th of April; and ten days before Mr. MacGahan reached Kazala his troops were reported to be awaiting the Tashkent Column, under Kaufmann, at Bukali in the Bukan Tau Mountains, 100 miles from the Oxus. The Khan had already sent in the Russian captives to Kaufmann under charge of an Ambassador, who was ordered to yield every demand of the Russians; but the invading columns were not delayed for a moment. To get up to Kaufmann was the author's only hope, desperate as it seemed, and after due reflection he determined on a course which was regarded at Kazala, not only as dangerous, but impossible. He resolved to follow the detachment over the waste of the Kyzil Kum, amid the hostile Kirghiz, hoping with swift horses to reach the Oxus in seven or eight days. He had spent much money already, and he was resolved to go on at all hazards, trusting to his star and having faith in the good luck of the class to which he belongs. But he feels that a correspondent is, after all, but mortal:—

"He embarks, perhaps, on an enterprise without fully counting the cost, or foreseeing or appreciating half the difficulties to be encountered in its accomplishment, and then feels obliged to put on a brave face and carry it out at whatever risk, when in his inmost self he knows that if he were a free agent, he would be among the very last to undertake it. In this way he often gets a reputation for foolhardiness, or pluck, or perseverance, or 'cheek,' which he really does not merit."

Mr. MacGahan, however, won no reputation to which he was not well entitled. And here began obstacles in comparison to which storm and snow, mountain and desert, were slight indeed. The commandant of Kazala, Captain Verestchagin, positively refused to allow the adventurous correspondent to start upon so hazardous a journey without the sanction of the Governor-General, but would not oppose his proceeding to Tashkent, and forwarded letters asking permission to go to Khiva, by special courier to General Kaufmann, the answer to which was to be sent to Tashkent.

So the diplomatic gentleman, who, had he waited for the invitation to come on and the map of the road which Kaufmann sent him back, would not have reached Khiva till several days after its fall, acting as if he would repair to Tashkent, determined in his own mind to go on to Perovsky, or Fort No. 2, and try to get on from that point. He accordingly started with Mr. Schuyler in his waggon, and journeyed along the course of that "very vagabond of a river the Syr, which thinks no more of picking up its bed and walking off eight or ten miles with it than does one of the Kirghiz who frequent it." In four days they were at Fort No. 2 (Perovsky), where Colonel Rodivnoff, the Commandant, offered no obstruction to his pursuit of the Governor-General, and then came an eager search for a guide and horses to cross the Desert, but the Tartar servant who was depended on as interpreter had no stomach for the enterprise. For days he baffled his eager master by declaring he could find neither man nor horse, until the master set about the work himself, and then discovered hundreds of horses were to be had, though a competent guide was not so easily procured. Six horses were purchased, at ranging from £6 to £10, and on the 30th of April the author bade good-by to Mr. Schuyler, stepped into the ferryboat which was to carry him over the Syr Daria, here a mile wide, and set out on the execution of his bold design. His party consisted of the Tartar interpreter and servant Ak Mamatoff, the guide, and a Kirghiz boy. He says:—

"Being a man of peace, I went but lightly armed. A heavy double-barrelled English hunting-rifle, a double-barrelled shot gun, both of which pieces were breech-loading, an 16-shooter Winchester rifle, three heavy revolvers, and one ordinary muzzle-loading shot gun throwing slugs, besides a few knives and sabres, formed a light and unpretentious equipment. Nothing was farther from my thoughts than fighting. I only encumbered myself with these things in order to be able to discuss with becoming dignity questions [illegible] inhabitants of the Desert whose opinions on these subjects are sometimes peculiar."

Due south went the little cavalcade, treading their way through coarse grass, tangled masses of thorn-bush, and little groves of trees like the wild plum of America—through scented glades, over carpets of greensward scented by spring flowers. There were sand dunes, it is true, and broad, bare plains sparsely flecked with furze, but there were also tracts of brushwood filled with golden pheasants, ponds yielding wild ducks for every meal, and meadows covered with wild flowers, tulips [illegible], which gave out an aromatic odour beneath the horses' feet. The skirts of the desert was [illegible] with [illegible] Kara Kalpak Kirghiz, were on the move with their flocks and herds, but they are so regular in their nomadic habits that the guide could tell pretty well where an aoul, or Kirghiz camp, was to be found at a given time, for each family keeps to its own circuit. The first night they halted at an aoul which seems to have proved a very pleasant resting-place. The impression produced on the mind of the reader by the author's account of these nomads is very favourable. He trusted them unreservedly, and never had occasion to repent his confidence.

There were, he says, two courses of action open to him when once he came among these people—either to fight them or to throw himself on their hospitality, and he chose the latter. At the first tent he came to he says:—

"The Kirghiz motioned me to dismount; I complied, and he then shook hands with me, stroking his beard, and pronouncing a salaam. I was next led into the kibitka with the gravest politeness, and invited to seat myself on sundry bright-coloured rugs and carpets, which were spread across one half of the tent for my reception. On entering the tent, I unslung my Winchester, and handed it, along with my belt and revolver, to my host. Then throwing myself on the ground, I enjoyed the soft rugs and bright fire which burnt in the middle, and sent up a column of blue smoke through a hole in the top. My host hung my arms up in the tent, and then went out to see what my people were doing with the horses, leaving me to the care of two high-cheeked, small-eyed women, who, going about their household duties, cast on me, from time to time, a curious but discreet glance."

Their tents are made of felt, stretched on a framework of thin curved strips of wood six feet long, which fold up for the camels to carry, and when opened out take the form of a segment of a circle. Four of these frames form the circular side of the tent, and on the top are placed curved rafters which concentrate in a hoop three or four feet in diameter, which is the roof-tree and chimney. As soon as it is all bound together with camels' hair-ropes, nothing short of a tornado will make it budge. When the bright fire of the saxaul (a shrub which serves as fuel here) throws its ruddy light over the bright-coloured carpets, rugs, and cushions which are spread within and lights up the arms and cooking utensils, the saddles and bridles, Tartar guitars, and various household articles which are hung up on a light trellis of wood covered with thick white felt, there are less pleasing interiors to be seen not far from London or New York than the kibitka of the Tartar. We are sure the inmates, if they are rightly described, may well be envied by the toiling myriads of our towns. They live on milk and a little flour, and an occasional piece of mutton, and those who are well off have tea and sugar every day—not a bad diet for the "savages" of Central Asia. On it they thrive and grow into stout men and not uncomely women. Husbands, brothers, fathers, and lovers are saluted in the same way by the women, and we can fancy Mr. MacGahan, who is gallant as he is adventurous, found it very pleasant when the ceremony was performed, in another kibitka early in his journey, by two sisters, "who came forward with downcast eyes, each in turn taking his hand between both hers and laying it then on her heart, with a pretty modest meekness that was perfectly bewitching." "Round, fresh faces, transparently rich olive complexions, hair black as night, reaching to the feet in two neat rich braids; dark, soft eyes, fringed with long, heavy lashes, and beautiful figures attired in tunics of red silk, embroidered at the sleeves and edges in various colours, decorated with broad, thin silver buttons, and fastened at the throat with a coral button, whence they disclosed a chemise of white silk reaching to the knee and open carelessly on the bosom, and white silk trousers falling over red boots in a very piquant fashion." Mr. MacGahan calls this "a very simple and, for the Desert, very becoming costume."

These lovely beings quite seriously inclined their ears to a proposal of marriage, made by the gay American after a feast of mutton broth, grits, tea, chocolate, and music—at least he offered their brother a rifle, and one of the young ladies a camel, a tent, and 20 sheep to be his bride, but she informed him, through the interpreter, that he must marry them both, and next morning their brother said he had talked the matter over with his sisters, and that they would give the suitor their final answer when he came back. But he did not return that way, and the ladies may be waiting for him yet. Although the Kirghiz wife is bought—a thing which never can occur here—the money is the wife's dower, and if she be divorced, all her property is returned. So the husband protects the wife against want. "This barbarous custom," says Mr. MacGahan, "will no doubt be abolished with the advent of modern civilization and enlightenment." Indeed, if these wanderers could but be secure of what they call their own, civilization has nothing to offer them, and the most intelligent mechanic in a manufacturing town might well sigh for their share of the air of heaven and the freedom of the Desert. Three months of the year, indeed, they are snowed up, but their houses are dry and warm, and there is no School Board officer or Sanitary Inspector to vex their inner life. When spring bursts upon the Steppe they expand on the plains; for nine months they are free of solitude—never abiding for more than three days in one spot, they travel their 300 or 400 miles, and returning back to the same spot, exactly by the same route, begin to hybernate as the snow falls once more. Each aoul and tribe takes year after year the same itinerary, pursuing the same paths, and stopping at the same wells their ancestors did a thousand years ago. There is, however, a tax collector, even on the Steppe. Each tent pays 9s. a year to Russia, and on the debateable land the Khirgiz have had sometimes to pay both the Russians and the Khan of Khiva. Strange to say, they seemed to prefer that double taxation to the unchallenged rule of the Czar, under which they would have only one tax to pay, but every race likes its own rulers best, and those tribes are stout Mahomedans to boot. It is not always that the traveller can find such snug lodgings as on the Kirghiz Steppes. Sometimes the storm comes, and the dust is driven against him in dense clouds, so that he is glad to huddle under his horse blankets in the shelter of the bushes for the night. Sometimes, as happened to our friend on the fourth day of his journey in the Desert, after a ride of 50 miles, the guide loses his way, and he has to travel without water in the tortures of suspense, wandering here and there. "My throat," he says, "seemed to be on fire, and the fever commenced mounting to my head; my eyes grew inflamed and unsteady, in spite of all I could do. I began to fear an attack of brain fever." At last they found a shallow pool of slimy water thick with mud, and after drinking it mouth, throat, and stomach were coated with slime, the taste of which remained for days. Next day they came upon sun-burnt brick walls covered with brushwood, and two towers on a hill, over the dry bed of a large canal, the ruins of an ancient city of the Kara Kalpaks. Here they came at last upon the trail of the column. Beyond this ruin, at the distance of two hours' march, there was an earthwork visible, before which stood a crowd of Russian officers and soldiers. This was the fort of Irkibai, which had been made by the Grand Duke Nicholas in 48 hours, and Captain [illegible], the Commandant, and his Staff greeted the traveller under the impression that he had come along with the Ambassador of the Khan, whose caravan, to his surprise, he now perceived in the distance. It had left Kazala the same day as Mr. MacGahan, but the Ambassador had encountered no delays, though he was in no hurry. The Khivan Plenipotentiary had been ordered to meet Kaufmann at Kazala, but he was so very great a man that he could not compromise his dignity by rapidity of movement, and when he arrived at Kazala the General had been several days gone. He was now on his way to overtake him, but his greatness so retarded his movements that he only came up with him several days after Khiva had fallen. "By that time the importance of his mission had somewhat diminished." Next day Mr. MacGahan resolved to start without the Ambassador, and the journey was continued over the regular caravan route, which bore marks of the passage of the Grand Duke Nicholas, in dead camels on the bare plain. The little party now entered the Thirsty Desert, the scene of the greatest dangers and the greatest horrors—a fearful region, where a pitiless sun shines down on what seems to the traveller to be undulating prairie of dark green verdure, spotted with patches of glorious golden yellow.

"But all this beauty is deceptive. These gentle hills are only sand, and the verdure which clothe them hides horrors as great as those covered by the roses that twine themselves over sepulchres. Blossoms shoot up, ripen, die, and rot in the course of a few days. The verdure consists of but a rank soft weed that breaks out into an eruptive kind of flower, which, dropping off at the slightest touch, emits a most offensive odour. Beneath the broad leaves lurk scorpions, tarantulas, immense lizards, often five or six feet long, turtles, and serpents, and the putrefying bodies of dead camels. Once lost in this desert ocean, without guide or water, you may wander for days, until you and your horse sink exhausted to die of thirst, with the noxious weed for bed, winding-sheet, and grave."

The nearest well was 60 miles ahead and they pressed on over this foul expanse as fast as they could, for they had but eight gallons of water, to be divided among five men and eight horses for the whole journey. These wells, the author says,—

"Are very curious. Nobody ever saw them dry, nobody knows by whom they were dug, and they are now in exactly the same state as when, centuries ago, the hosts of Tamerlane slaked their thirst at them. Centuries have gone by, and generations, and even races of men, have passed away, the world has grown old, but the pure, sweet waters are as fresh and sparkling as ever."

Here they learnt from the leader of a caravan that the Russians were still ten days ahead of him. They were at Tamdy. Mr. MacGahan was in a dreadful state of mind. He was as far from them now after a seven days' chase as he thought he was when he started from Perovsky. And worse! Kaufmann was reported to be marching for Aristan Bel Kuduk, two days south from Tamdy, in an entirely different route from that which he had originally intended! He was going due south to the Oxus instead of to the Bukan Tau Mountains, whither Mr. MacGahan supposed him to be making. It might now be weeks instead of days before Mr. MacGahan could overtake him. Here was the anxious problem to be discussed again—What should he do? With many misgivings he resolved to keep up the chase. He procured a guide who could take him to Khala-ata, and next morning came in sight of the Bukan Tau Mountains, and halted in an aoul at the base, after a journey of 50 hours from Irkibai, during which he had had nothing but a little tea, biscuit, and airan, or sour milk and curds. These hills are of rotten sandstone, totally destitute of vegetation, and do not exceed 1,000ft. in height. The little party skirted them next day, scared from time to time by parties of armed Khirgiz, who might be Turcomans, but who all turned out to be friends. From one of these parties he heard that the Grand Duke Nicholas and Kaufmann had united their columns ten days previously at Aristan Bel Kuduk, and were marching for Karak-aty, 40 miles south of Tamdy, and he determined to take a caravan route in that direction traced on his map. We cannot go along with him, nor tell how he [illegible] conflicting reports [illegible] day of his eager and trying hunt. Sometimes [illegible] "revolver" arguments—the menace not the [illegible] shot—to induce the guides and the troublesome Tartar servant to go on. Once he had to buy a whole flock of sheep from a Bokhara contractor, to persuade him to act as guide. This man had seen the whole army at Khala-ata 100 miles south of Karak-aty, and this, after many delays and great difficulty in [illegible] guides, Mr. MacGahan proceeded with a very reluctant following, across the dreariest and widest place he had yet encountered. Over a desert which looked like a level plain covered with brushwood, but which was in reality broken up into an infinite number of circular hollows from 50 to 100 feet deep, resembling the craters of volcanoes, or streaked by ridges of soft sand over which the horses could scarcely struggle,—one, indeed, had to be left to die,—they toiled on. For 15 days their horses had had nothing to eat save what they could pick up on the way, vegetation was disappearing, it became a question how long their beasts could last, and if they gave up the phantom chase must end. "By night side by side with us move our own shadows, projected long and black over the moonlit sand, like fearful spectres, watching them to their doom. The cold of the night was succeeded, when the sun, red and angry, had risen once more, by a heat which soon grew painful, blinding the eyes with its glare and scorching the lungs with its stifling heaviness. On the 13th day, however, they gained a ridge, and gazed from the summit of a low hill on the misty ranges of the Urta Tau under the setting sun. The guide told them that at the distance of twenty-five miles, at the further side, lay Khala-ata. They pressed on their horses that day and long after dark, suffering agonies from want of food and drink—"the guide got down from time to time to feel the ground in the hopes of finding a little grass, but nothing will grow in dust, and there is nothing else on this horrid plain." But at sunrise next morning they came on a well, where the poor beasts were watered, and half an hour later they reached the summit of the ridge. A bleak plain was at their feet. Some eight miles away a dome-like mound surrounded by small tents which shone bright and white in the early morning could be made out through the glass—there were masses of soldiers visible, too, and the glitter of bayonets. "Surely, it was Kaufmann this time! After a ride of 17 days and a chase of 500 miles, he was caught at last!" Imagine the dismay of the Correspondent when on entering this camp, dust covered and exhausted, he heard that Kaufmann had left that spot five days previously, and was certainly then on the Amu Daria! He would most probably have taken Khiva before Mr. MacGahan could reach the Oxus, supposing that the latter could have continued his march at once. But that was not to be. The garrison at Khala-ata was commanded by a terrible Colonel Weimarn, whom his own officers designated a "*canaille d'Allemand.*" He was in no hurry to receive Mr. MacGahan and refused him permission to proceed without the written permission of Kaufmann, which could not be had without the very personal interview which was denied to him. "How do people who have business with him," asked our poor friend, "usually proceed?" "*Dass geht mir nichts an,*" was Colonel Weimarn's reply as he turned on his heel and left the Correspondent to his very disagreeable reflections. For 60 days to have fought his way from St. Petersburg to the very brink of the Oxus and to be stopped by this small despot in the desert! The Colonel obligingly said he would forward his letters to Kaufmann, but a reply could not be expected under 10 or 12 days. What was Mr. MacGahan to do?—To escape, if he could. But how? And where? If he succeeded in getting away from camp, and evading the pursuit of the Cossaks, he would surely encounter the Turcomans, who were careering in rear of Kaufmann, and all the horrors of dreadful captivity and miserable death at their hands of which he had read came to his mind's eye. The Russian officers treated him kindly, fed and sheltered him, but he was in great dejection. After two days miserably spent at Khala-ata, the Colonel sent him word that the column would march at 2 o'clock next morning. Mr. MacGahan, "trusting," he says, "to the proverbial good luck of a War Correspondent" (which we are not quite sure is invariable), resolved to get away from the Russians in the dark, make a wide circuit to the river, and cross before them. Had he done so at the time he would most assuredly have falsified the proverb he refers to by falling into the hands of Sadyk and his Turcomans; but there was an unexpected delay of five days in consequence of direct orders from Kaufmann. Mr. MacGahan, watching the routine of camp life very closely, and observing that the Kirghiz and Kokhariots came in and out with camels and horses, decided to send his people ahead one evening, and ride out after them next morning, concluding that the soldiers would not stop him, as he had been seen for six days going about on friendly terms with the officers. Just as this plan was matured, the objectionable Weimarn—whose death soon afterwards by a fall from his horse in the Gardens of Khiva, might be, in part, attributed to his imprecations, not loud, very deep though, heaped upon him, but that we know these expressions of feeling do not generally move the Fates—put his column in motion and started at 1 a.m. on the 24th of May for the Oxus. Dropping with his people, whom he had bribed handsomely, from the rear of the Cossack vanguard, and guided by the North Star, the correspondent struck into the Desert. As the day dawned he made out the rear guard of the column, which was soon lost in the horizon far away to the south-east. Then, turning west, he proceeded towards the Oxus. Weimarn was outwitted; but there was not much to boast of. At 2 o'clock in the day Mr. MacGahan came in sight of Adam Kurulgan, and to his horror learnt from two Kirghiz that the white uniforms he saw among the sand hills in front were those of Cossacks who had arrived from Khala-ata that morning—the very men he had quitted so stealthily. Checkmated, indeed! His horses were done up. If there were no other wells but those at Adam Kurulgan, he must either retrace the way he had come, or go in and surrender to Colonel Weimarn. He was saved from this in a strange way. He remembered that in conversation at the camp mention was made of wells between the place before him and the Amu, and the Kirghiz to whom he was speaking gave him accurate information as to the site of these wells, to which, overcoming the renewed resistance of his men by sterner means than bribery, he made his way. The route was terrible—over sand drifts, in which the horses sank nearly to the girths, and which a storm would have converted into one of the deadly seas which have given the well-chosen name Adam Kurulgan—"fatal to men." We can fully sympathize with the man who was engaged in this stress of mind against matter when he breaks into fervent admiration for his little Kirghiz horse which had carried him now for five-and-twenty days through the desert, often doing 60 miles in the day—"pure blooded, light sorrel, nearly the colour of the sand, head, ears, and neck exactly like an Arab, but neck and body shorter and heavier. He never wandered away. He swam the Oxus and was as much at home in the Gardens of Khiva as in the Desert." He was stolen by one of the liberated Persian slaves. May we hope he fared better than now, when he could not, so great was his agony of thirst—an agony common to master, servant, and horse—eat the black bread his rider would have shared with him. The night came—a night of despair—but it came to an end at last. Next morning there was seen far away over the desert a glitter of bayonets. Sentinels were keeping watch over Alty Kuduk, the Six Wells, the place where Kaufmann was well nigh overtaken by the disaster which befell Markosoff. The camp is always hospitable, and we are not inclined to carp at Mr. MacGahan's praises of the Russian officers' hospitality, where the poor fellows' only pastime was drinking *vodka* in lieu of champagne, to the refrain of "*In dem Alty Kuduk, da ist mein Vaterland.*" Not all these attractions of spirits and song, however, could detain the Correspondent, who feared the pursuit of Weimarn's Cossacks here, and had reason to do so, for only a few hours after he left the camp there arrived an officer and 25 of these dreaded cavaliers, with an order to arrest, disarm, and take back to Tashkent the disorderly person, who had thus been hunted for 600 miles from Kazala. The escapade of the American *molodzets*, or "brave fellow," had by this time excited official attention, and the officer at Perovsky who had allowed him to pass was for a time disgraced.

"There is an order, which it is not now my province to discuss, prohibiting Europeans, not Russian subjects, from entering Turkestan. The reason given by the Russians for this measure is, that every foreigner who has ever gone to Central Asia, and got himself into trouble, has invariably accused the Russians of having a hand in it. Two Italians who reached Bokhara were thrown into prison by the Emir, and, although only released upon the threats of the Russians to declare war, they went home and accused the Russians of having caused their imprisonment. To save time the Tsar, who has a very summary way of doing things, ordered that no more Eurpeans be allowed to go into Turkestan for the present."

The "*Molodzetz*" left Alty Kuduk on the 27th of May in the hope of reaching the Oxus, not more than 50 nor less than 30 miles distant, the same day. He took the route which Vambery had followed as a dervish from Adam Kurulgan to the river. Over deep sand and rolling dunes and desert grass they cantered on among the carcases of Turcoman horses which spoke of recent skirmishes, till as the sun hung on the horizon round and red, and then flame-like streaks of yellow and purple and golden light flashed up from the western sky, there glimmered far away on the edge of the horizon of the Oxus at last! Here was the spot at which Kaufmann took off his cap and devoutly crossed himself, as did all his Staff, while the soldiery raised a cry, like the historic "Thalatta" of the Greeks of Xenophon. But now all was silent. It was quite a "toss up" whether the white coats of the Russians or the black caps of the Turcomans should greet them in the morning. But at daylight they beheld only the river, placidly sweeping through far-stretching yellow sands, like a silver zone, 1,200 yards broad, and sparkling in the morning sun like a river of diamonds. The dead ashes of many camp fires lined its banks. There were the tracks of cannon on the sands, but the only living creatures in sight were groups of flying horsemen, who were undoubtedly Khivans, and on one of these parties, we think without just cause, or indeed any justification except the certainty that it would be without effect, our friend tried two or three shots "with my Winchester." That the enemy were all around him could not be doubted. At nightfall the horses, which had done 40 miles since dawn, were done up, so a halt was called, and as the others slept, the author says, "I resolved to keep watch myself." Those who have ever been in his plight will testify to the truth of this sketch:—

"For hours I pace up and down, for I am so sleepy and tired that I cannot trust myself to sit even for a moment. The sky is overcast, the darkness is impenetrable; I can scarcely see a yard before me. All night long I keep my gloomy watch and listen to the voices of the river, that sound almost human in their murmur. From time to time there is a flash of lightning, and the lowering clouds, the broad river, the tall bluffs, and the white faces of my people with the tired horses standing over them silent and motionless, start into being for an instant, and then again—darkness."

He had seen at nightfall a gleam of fire far away, and next morning when they continued their march they soon came on still smouldering ashes. It was the enemy's fires—Mr. MacGahan had camped just in time. The sun had risen half an hour in the sky when there boomed through the air a sound which went through them like an electric shock. Another! And another! And yet another! It was the roar of cannon. Since the old Oxus first broke from the icy springs of the Pamir it had never heard such music. It was Kaufmann sure enough this time, run down at last after nine-and-twenty days' chase. He was shelling a miserable Khivan earthwork at the other side of the river, from which the Khivans were replying with round shot. Five times had the Russians tried to reach this spot, for they were within sight of the Gardens of Khiva,—and five times, says Mr. MacGahan—forgetting, doubtless, that the luckless Prince Beckovitch, who was massacred with all his men actually did get close to the capital—they failed. The skirmish at the river is described with the force and freshness which abound in almost every page of the book. Before the Khivans retired the Correspondent had gained the river bank. The fame of the American "who had crossed the Kyzil Kum alone" had preceded him, and the Generals Golovatcheff and Kaufmann, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and all the officers, vied with each other in giving him a welcome, which was permanent. He says he simply lived with the community at large, and that he never can think of the hospitality without a throb of grateful remembrance.

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* Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva. By J. A. MacGahan, Correspondent of the *New York Herald*. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Low, and Searle. 1874.

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